THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR SEPTEMBER 1805:

With a View of the HOUSE *in which* ROBERT BURNS *the Poet was born.*

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Aug. 26. to Sept. 25. 1805, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1805.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
Aug 26	29.72	52	60	0.03	Showers
27	29.6	50	67	0.02	Ditto
28	29.55	54	65	0.01	Ditto
29	29.8	50	73	——	Clear
30	29.75	46	73	——	Ditto
31	29.5	55	65	——	Cloudy
Sept. 1	29.65	50	63	0.11	Rain
2	29.75	52	65	——	Clear
3	29.61	55	65	——	Clear
4	29.57	56	67	——	Ditto
5	29.1	52	62	0.05	Rain
6	29.65	54	58	0.051	Ditto
7	29.2	52	60	0.065	Ditto
8	29.31	52	63	——	Clear
9	29.5	50	66	——	Ditto
10	29.81	53	66	——	Ditto
11	29.84	58	62	0.07	Rain
12	29.7	44	67	——	Clear
13	29.6	54	62	0.05	Rain
14	29.61	54	65	——	Clear
15	29.6	53	67	——	Ditto
16	29.52	56	69	0.02	Shower
17	29.5	48	65	——	Clear
18	29.54	52	63	0.03	Shower
19	29.55	51	75	0.31	Ditto
20	29.75	50	64	0.01	Shower
21	29.75	49	68	——	Clear
22	29.9	49	75	——	Ditto
23	30.	44	62	——	Ditto
24	30.02	42	66	——	Ditto
25	29.9	47	60	0.02	Shower

Quantity of Rain 0.846

High Water at LEITH For OCTOBER 1805.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Tu. 1	7 47	8 24
W. 2	9 5	9 45
Th. 3	10 24	10 58
Fr. 4	11 22	11 44
Sa. 5	— —	0 8
Su. 6	0 32	0 54
M. 7	1 14	1 33
Tu. 8	1 52	2 10
W. 9	2 29	2 49
Th. 10	3 7	3 26
Fr. 11	3 45	4 5
Sa. 12	4 28	4 53
Su. 13	5 17	5 49
M. 14	6 6	6 34
Tu. 15	7 5	7 49
W. 16	8 20	9 2
Th. 17	9 45	10 26
Fr. 18	11 2	11 33
Sa. 19	— —	0 5
Su. 20	0 30	0 53
M. 21	1 13	1 33
Tu. 21	1 52	2 11
W. 23	2 29	2 48
Th. 24	3 6	3 24
Fr. 25	3 42	4 0
Sa. 26	4 18	4 37
Su. 27	4 55	5 14
M. 28	5 32	5 51
Tu. 29	6 10	6 30
W. 30	6 58	7 27
Th. 31	8 2	8 38

MOON's PHASES.

FOR OCTOBER 1805.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon,	8.	1	59.	Even.
Last Quartr.	15.	10	49.	Morn.
New Moon,	22.	1	28.	Even.
First Quartr.	30.	3.	9.	Even.

OBSERVATIONS.

October 10. Tweed-fishing closes.

11. Old Michaelmas.

25. King George III. Accession, (1760.)

26. King George III. proclaimed.

THE

THE Scots Magazine, AND EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY, FOR SEPTEMBER 1805.

DESCRIPTION *of the* HOUSE *in which* ROBERT BURNS *the Poet was born.*

THIS cottage is situated at a short distance from Ayr, near to Kirk Alloway, and is remarkable as being the birth-place of such an eminent poet.

The house was built by William Burns, the father of Robert. It consists of a kitchen at one extremity, and at the other of a room, dignified with the luxury of a fire-place and chimney; things not usual, at that time, in the cottages of the peasantry of Scotland.

The person who occupies it at present has turned it into a snug public house; at this house, yearly, on the birth-day of Burns, a social party meet, and celebrate it with festivity and rejoicing; and the possessor has placed the following inscription near the door:

Halt, passenger, and read:
This is the humble cottage,
that gave birth to the celebrated
poet, ROBERT BURNS.

ACCOUNT *of* COINS *found at* DUNSTAFFNAGE.

To the Editor.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH my opportunities of being useful to your magazine do not equal my wishes for its success, yet I hope to be forgiven for troubling you upon a subject which I have no doubt may appear trifling.

The impression in wax, which I take the liberty of inclosing, I took from a silver coin of Alexander King of Scotland, which is in every respect the same as the magnified drawing sent you by the Rev. Mr Playfair, and represented in your magazine for January 1804.

You will perceive that it is nearly entire, and I judge this the best manner, though the reverse of the coin, to give you a perfect idea of it, as it is probable I could not succeed in delineating it properly upon paper, and as I could not procure you the Coin itself. It weighs 19½ grains Apothecaries weight.

I should presume it a difficult matter, to determine to which of the Kings of that name to attribute it, as it bears no date. Indeed it does not appear that dates were given to Coins of the Scottish monarchs for several Centuries after the death of Alexander III.

This

This Coin was lately found at Dunstaffnage Castle, in this neighbourhood, a place of great antiquity, and originally a royal residence.

Many other ancient coins have likewise been found there at different times, but they are, in general, so much defaced as not to be legible, unless by the antiquary conversant with the like. I inclose you, however, the reverse of one which I cannot decipher, the legend being imperfect; but if it gratifies your curiosity, or that of your friends, I can send you this coin, which is also silver, from which the impression was taken, and several others seemingly of equal antiquity.

K. MACLEAY, M.D.

Oban, 13th May 1805.

Description of GIBRALTAR.

GIBRALTAR Rock, including the town, which goes by that name, and which, besides the military, contains at present about 7000 inhabitants, extends from the barrier guard on the North, to Europa Point on the South, about three miles in a direct line; but by the line wall, which runs along the sea, and in front of this tract, the extreme length is above four miles. This line wall, or western barrier, is strongly fortified all along, and has constant guards of five to six hundred men on the list, of whom there are about fifty on regular sentry on the wall and magazines, &c. within. The town, situated on the northern extremity of the rock, and all inclosed by strong walls, is about ¾ of a mile long, and ¼ broad, having two main or principal streets running parallel N. and S. and several lanes across. Few or none of the buildings are elegant, but several of them are airy and commodious, with gardens adjoining.—The Governor's house, formerly a convent, is a huge inelegant mass, but the apartments are numerous and convenient; the public ones large and spacious. Attached to it is a large garden, well laid out in English taste; in this garden there is a Military Promenade on Sunday evening, where tea, coffee, and music are enjoyed through the liberality and politeness of General Fox. Besides this weekly amusement, he gives balls and concerts occasionally.

The other public buildings in the town are the Spanish Church, English Church, two Synagogues, Barracks for about 6000 troops, stores, and bakehouses, whence the military are weekly supplied with rations of salt provisions, bread, &c. a Library, lately built by Government for about 8000l. sterling, for the use of the Officers, who, by entry money and annual payment, are remarkably well supplied with books; the number already exceeds 1,700 volumes. The house is divided into a Library Room and Printing Office on the first floor, and the second floor into two handsome apartments as reading rooms, having a large balcony. There is a plot of ground attached, now laying out as a garden and walks. In the Printing Office, a weekly Paper is published, and is tolerably well supported. The Theatre is but small and paltry; plays are, however, frequently performed by some of the Officers.

The tract or district extending from the southern wall, a boundary of the town, is covered all over with buildings, gardens, and vineyards, half-way up to the top of the Rock; and from the sea has a very pleasant picturesque appearance. It contains Barracks and Sheds to accommodate 4000 troops; it also contains the Naval and Dock-yard, a handsome Hospital, Naval and Military, and Artillery Stores and Magazines; likewise a large Tank or Reservoir, capable of holding a million of gallons, or near 4000 tons of water, from which shipping are very conveniently

ciently supplied. This water, as well as that which supplies the town, is conducted by pipes from the summit of the Rock, during the rainy season in October and November, into large aqueducts, and from thence into different wells, whence the Military quarters and inhabitants are daily supplied by mules and water carriers. Immediately adjoining the town is the Grand Parade, from whence the respective guards are distributed every morning to the different posts.

In this district are also the different cemeteries for Officers, Soldiers, Catholics, and Jews, separately, and which enriches the water, the principal aqueducts being immediately below. To these receptacles of the dead, last year's contagion added nearly 1000 of the Military, and about 4000 of the inhabitants, betwixt the middle of September, and the end of January. At present the Garrison is very healthy, and, excepting the dread which a late calamity naturally impresses upon the mind, there seems no cause to fear a return. Much has been done, but much yet remains to be done in pulling down old confined houses and sheds, and keeping the streets and lanes clean.

From this line-wall, on the sea coast, the ascent up the hill is in general gradual for about 700 to 800 yards; beyond that height it is very steep and rugged, and cannot be climbed but with great difficulty, excepting by the regular roads, which are cut zig-zag over the whole surface to the very top of the Rock.—This top becomes as narrow as the stone wall, throughout the whole length of the Rock. Near each extremity are two signal houses, commanding most extensive views of the Mediterranean Sea, the Straits, the Coasts of Spain and Barbary. The whole of this side forms a delightful landscape of good roads, shady walks, neat buildings, cottages, gardens, and vineyards, but with little meadow, and of consequence few cattle; a few, however, there are of cows, goats, and sheep. The back part is complete rock, rising almost perpendicular from the sea.

Gibraltar Bay runs in from the Straits to St Roche from S. W. and N. E. about three miles deep; the town of Algeziras being on one side, Gibraltar, as above described, on the other, and the town of St Roche and the Spanish lines, with the neutral ground, forming the head of the Bay. This Bay, direct across betwixt Gibraltar and Algeziras, is about 2½ leagues wide. The British Flag now flying from about 200 sail of shipping on the one side, and those of Spain and Portugal from about 100 sail opposite, is an interesting spectacle, a convoy from the Eastward, having just joined one from England in the Bay; so that the Dons dare not peep, unless an unfortunate defenceless straggler runs too close to their side, in which case a fleet of 20 or 30 of their Gun-boats immediately start out in full puff, but a few shot from some of our Men of War soon drive them back again. This is the only sort of warfare I have yet seen, and this I see at every movement of any single ship coming into or going out of this Bay."

Defence of Letter-Carriers.

SIR, *To the Editor.*

A Correspondent in your last number, who signs himself *F.*, complains grievously of the insolence of tax-gatherers, and in particular of letter-carriers. Surely this correspondent has met with more than ordinary rudeness that he thus abuses such a useful body of men. But,

Mr

Mr Editor, is your correspondent's complaint well founded? I can see no room a letter-carrier can have to be insolent. If you take your letter from him, and pay him his demands, what more has he to say? With regard to ringing the bell, and beating rudely at the door, I have little to say; but shall just ask your correspondent, what is the use of the bell if it is not to be rung? As to beating at the door, surely the man must knock till he gets admittance. But all these objections to the conduct of our letter-carriers are extremely futile. The most formidable of all seems to be, that they "demand with the utmost authority the payment of the sum which they were to receive." If a man gives in a letter, he has surely a right to expect payment. It is not to be supposed that he is to run up accounts, or be at the trouble of calling, perhaps a dozen of times, for sixpence. But how do postages come to be a tax? At least they cannot be called an immediate tax. Does the gentleman really suppose that he is to get his letters brought to him for nothing? Does he suppose that mail-coaches, post-boys, &c. are to be all obedient to his commands, ready to scamper from one corner of the kingdom to the other without a reward? But waving all this, we have only the gentleman's affirmative for this accusation against a useful body of men. He has produced us no proofs that they have treated any one with *arrogance* and *impudence*; his accusation then rests alone on a bare assertion, which I am inclined to believe ill founded. On the other hand, Sir, I can affirm, that all who have come under my observation, and they are not few, are remarkably peaceable and respectful. And, Sir, if a want of change has been the cause of non-payment, they will offer to wait till another day.

Yours, &c.

A Friend to Letter-carriers.

Sept. 8th 1805.

Celestial Phenomena *for October* 1805.

Tuesday, October 1st.

Conjunction *of* Venus *and* Mars.

THE Planets Venus and Mars will be in conjunction about 15 minutes after 12 o'clock noon, in longitude 7ˢ..11°..9′..18″. The latitude of Venus being 30′..10″ south at the time of conjunction, and that of Mars 19′..6″ south. The nearest approach of their centers will be 11′..4″, and Venus will pass to the south of Mars. As this conjunction takes place when the Sun is above the horizon, it will not be visible to the naked eye, but may be easily observed with a telescope defended from the lateral rays of the Sun. The meridian altitude of the two planets will be 18°..32′ at Edinburgh, and they will come to the South about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. In the evening after sunset, the two planets will still be very near each other.

Wednesday, October 2d

The Planet Venus will be in conjunction with α *Libræ*, sometimes called *Zubeneschemali*, a star of the second magnitude 7ˢ..12°..22′..42″, and latitude 21′..40″ North. The latitude of Venus, at the time of conjunction, being 33′..33″ South, the nearest approach of their centers will be 55′..13″, and Venus will pass to the south of the star.

Saturday, October 5th.

The Planet Mercury will arrive at his greatest elongation, and may be seen in the evening after sunset. As the sun has very little North declination, he will set nearly at the western point of the horizon.

Monday, October 7th.

The Planet Jupiter is situated in

in longitude 8ˢ..3°..59′..11″, and latitude 31 minutes North. His declination is 20°..27′ South; his meridian altitude at Edinburgh 13°..35′, and the time of his southing 3ʰ..15′ in the afternoon.

Saturday, October 12th.

The Planet SATURN will arrive at his conjunction with the Sun at 2 minutes after 11 o'clock in the evening, in longitude 6ˢ..19°..12′..32″. The latitude of Saturn is then 2°..16′ North; his declination 5°..25′ South, and he comes to the meridian at Noon.

Tuesday, October 15th.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS will be in conjunction with the Sun at 47 minutes after 2 o'clock in the morning, in longitude 6ˢ..21°..18′..22″, and latitude 34′ North. Its declination will be 7°..48″ South, its meridian altitude at Edinburgh 26°..34′, and it will south at Noon.

Wednesday, October 16th.

The Planet VENUS will be in conjunction with *δ Scorpionis*, a star of the third magnitude, situated in longitude 7ˢ..29°..51′..40″, and latitude 1°..57′..17″ South. The latitude of Venus being 1°..17′..21″ South, the distance of their centers at the time of conjunction will be 39′..56″, and the planet will pass to the North of the star.

Sunday, October 20th.

The Planet MARS will be in conjunction with *χ Libræ*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated in the southern scale of the Balance, in longitude 7ˢ..25°..3′..0″. The latitude of Mars being 30 minutes South, and that of the star 1′..1″ North, the nearest approach of their centers will be 31′..1″, and the planet will pass to the south of the star.

Wednesday, October 23d.

The SUN will enter the sign *Scorpio*, at 23 minutes after 8 o'clock in the evening, and his longitude will be exactly 7 signs.

Thursday, October 24th.

The Planet MARS will be in conjunction with *λ Libræ*, an unformed star of the 4th magnitude, between the *Balance* and *Scorpion*, situated in longitude 7ˢ..27°..45′..59″, and latitude 6°..53′ North. The latitude of Mars being 33′..16″, the shortest distance between their centers will be 40′..9″, and the Planet will pass to the south of the star.

Friday, October 25th.

CONJUNCTION OF VENUS AND THE MOON.

The MOON will be in conjunction with the Planet VENUS at 29 minutes after 9 o'clock in the evening. As the Moon is only three days old, and therefore much horned, the Planets will have a very fine appearance about 6 o'clock in the evening before they set. If Venus be viewed thro' a good telescope, the proportion between the enlightened and obscure part of her disc will be the same as that of the Moon's.

Murrayfield, Sept. 26th 1805. *D.B.*

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

IT appears from the magnetical observation of Messrs HUMBOLDT and BIOT, that the magnetical equator forms, with the terrestrial equator, an angle of 10°..58′..56″; that the occidental node, or the place where they intersect each other, is 120°. 2′..5″ west of Paris, which is a little beyond the continent of America, near the Gallipagos in the South Sea; and the oriental node 59°..57′..55″, which places it in the Indian Seas. It is remarkable that this determination of the magnetic equator should agree almost perfectly with that given more than 40 years ago by Wilke and Lemonnier. These results have been confirmed by observations made by La Peyrouse; and it evidently appears that the magnetic equator is a great

great circle of the earth, or at least very nearly so.

The Russian minister of the interior has received from Astracan the roots and leaves of a plant, along with meal and bread prepared from these roots. The Calmucs have long used this substance as food, and as the bread prepared from it is little inferior in colour, taste, and smell, to that made from wheat, and the root easily propagated by seed, the most important consequences may attend this discovery, which has been rewarded by the Emperor Alexander. From further examination it appears that this plant is the *Butomus Umbellatus* of Linnæus, called in English the *flowering rush, or water gladiole*, and in French *Butome à embelle jonce fleurei*. It grows in every part of Europe, particularly in marshes and rivers.

When the balance of a timekeeper is governed by a spiral spring, the vibrations are never performed in equal times. Mr CHARLES YOUNG has found that the cause of this is the spiral balance being fixed by its extremity to the stud, so that it cannot expand and contract in its coils every where alike. In order to remedy this he attaches the stud to a straight spring lying in the direction of the tangent of the spiral continued from the extremity. This spring, by its easy action, allows the spiral to approach the centre, and retire from it with great regularity; and what is most material, it can, with certainty, be reduced to such a strength, that the long and short vibrations of the balance will prove perfectly equal where this adjustment is made. The spring stud affords a good banking, for the banking pin on the balance may be easily placed so as to strike upon the end of the stud in the case of extreme vibration.

It is a curious fact which has been ascertained by Mr Stodart, that the spring or elasticity of blued steel is greatly impaired by taking off the blue by sand-paper, or otherwise; and what is still more remarkable, this elasticity may be restored again by the blueing process without any previous hardening or other additional treatment. Mr Nicholson proposes to verify these statements by a direct process of examination.

A new machine, consisting of two pasteboard dishes, revolving swiftly at the extremity of an horizontal axis, has been invented by COLONEL GROBERT, for measuring the initial velocity of projectiles discharged from fire-arms, both horizontally and with different elevations. Experiments were made with a soldier's firelock, and a horsemen's carbine. The lengths of which in the base were 3 feet 8 inches, and 2 feet 5 inches. The balls weighed 382 grains troy, and each was impelled by half its weight of powder. The mean initial velocity of the ball in the carbine was 1269 feet in a second, and that in the musket 1397. When the weight of the powder was only $\frac{1}{2}$ of the weight of the ball, the initial velocity with the carbine was 822$\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and with the firelock 829 feet. These velocities considerably exceed the half of those produced by the full charge, which may arise chiefly from the more complete firing of the powder. It was also found that the resistance of the air to the motion of the balls, which were from 5.87 lines to 6.27 lines in diameter, diminished their velocity nearly *one fifth* in *twenty yards*. An account of this machine, an account of which was transmitted to the National Institute by PRONG, may be seen in the Journal des Mines, No. 92. p. 117. May 1804; in Nicholson's Journal, No. 45. p. 41, Sept. 1805; or in the Phil. Mag. No. 87. p. 220. vol. 22. Aug. 1805.

Murrayfield, } D. B.
Sept. 26. 1805. }

Life of JOHN ELEVENTH EARL *of* MAR, *including Memoirs of the* UNION, *and of the* REBELLION *in* 1715.

(*Continued from p.* 589.)

BY the 14th article of the treaty of Union, the malt made and consumed in Scotland was not to be charged with duty during the continuance of the war in which Britain was engaged against France and Spain. Parliament, however, having met, April 9th 1713, when peace was in agitation, although not concluded, the Commons granted the Queen a duty on malt, and, notwithstanding the united remonstrances of the Scots members, extended the tax to the whole island. This tax was highly offensive to the people of North-Britain, and their representatives in parliament urged that it was not only prematurely proposed, but also that it was in itself unjust. From the inferior quality of the barley in Scotland, the malt then was not above a third part of the intrinsic value of that made in England, and consequently, the tax being adjusted to measure, the Scots were in reality to pay it in a double or in a triple proportion. During the recess occasioned by the Whitsun holidays, the Scots members met, and having taken the matter into consideration, deputed Mar, Argyle, Mr Lockhart, and Mr Cockburn, to lay their grievances before the Queen. At their interview with her Majesty, they complained of several violations of the treaty of Union, and informed her, that the imposition of such an intolerable burden as the malt tax, would prompt their countrymen to declare the Union dissolved. Alarmed at their representation, her Majesty gave them secret assurances, that the tax, although imposed, should not be exacted. But the Scots, in general, enraged at the little respect paid to their inclinations, and Mar in particular, who had been so instrumental in accomplishing the Union, thinking his honour pledged to see it faithfully observed, would be satisfied with nothing less than either a parliamentary repeal of the obnoxious tax, or the dissolution of the Union. Accordingly, when the former was refused them, they endeavoured to procure the latter. On the 1st of June the Earl of Seafield, after having, in the House of Lords, enumerated the grievances of his country, moved for leave to bring in a bill to disannul that treaty, which, instead of being productive of benefits, had been followed by the worst of consequences. The motion was seconded by Mar, and supported by the English whigs. After a long and warm debate, it was rejected by a majority only of four.

The Earls of Mar and Loudon declared themselves to be convinced, by the arguments of their opponents, of the impropriety of separating the two kingdoms, and, making a sacrafice of resentment to reason, withdrew their support from the motion *.

To prevent Mar's defection from the interest of the court, and to tie more closely the bands of private friendship, the Earl of Oxford, about the beginning of September, procured for him the Secretaryship for Scotland. This office had been abolished at the Union, but in 1708 revived and conferred on the duke of Queensberry. Upon the death of that nobleman, which happened July 1711, the contest for that honour be-

twixt

* Tindal, X. 31, 32.

twixt the Duke of Hamilton and the Earl of Mar was so violent, that it was thought proper again to suppress it *. The revival of it at this time was the more necessary, as Oxford found that his colleague Bolingbroke, not satisfied with a subordinate, or even an equal share of power, aspired at the sole direction of affairs.—To strengthen himself therefore, against this dangerous rival, he saw it to be expedient to associate in office some that might keep Bolingbroke in check †. In Mar he found just such a coadjutor as he required: a peer of extensive influence, and whose political principles, in a great measure coinciding with his own, naturally gave him a strong attachment to his person and party.

This connection was the unhappy occasion of all Mar's future misfortunes, and particularly of that rancour with which he was afterwards pursued by the Duke of Argyle. In March 1714 a libel entitled "The public spirit of the whigs set forth," containing several severe reflections upon that party in general, and the Duke of Argyle in particular, gave them great offence. They were outrageous in their complaints against it, and demanded in parliament that a reward should be offered to discover the author of it, in order to bring him to justice. But as the pamphlet was the production of Dean Swift, the able and firm friend of the ministers, these were determined to conceal him. Accordingly when it was moved in the House of Lords that the publisher should be taken into custody and examined, Mar assured their Lordships, that he had already in her Majesty's name ordered a prosecution to be commenced against him. This apparent alacrity, to gratify, or rather anticipate the desire of those who moved for the inquiry, prevented parliament from taking the matter any further into consideration. By thus retaining the management of the affair in their own hands, the ministers effectually defeated the intention of the whigs, whose resentment, as was naturally to have been expected, was now turned from the author of the libel against the man who had so officiously protected him.

Hitherto we have followed Mar through the successful part of his political career. But here his prosperity and honour terminated. To this brilliant course misfortune and disaster succeeded, which followed him without abatement to his grave.

None of our readers can be unacquainted, in some degree, with the factions of Whig and Tory, whose contentions, to the no small dishonour of the nation, fill and disgrace the pages of its history. The supreme power had long fluctuated betwixt them, but although each had been repeatedly humbled and exalted, alternate depression, far from teaching either moderation, seemed only to exasperate their mutual resentment, and to sharpen that persecution which the prevailing party was sure to direct against its adversary. During the four last years of Queen Anne, the tories had employed the superiority, but the whigs, equally active and ambitious, were exerting every energy to compass their downfall: at home they propagated the opinion that the protestant succession was in danger from the administration of the tories: an alarm that spread among all ranks like a panic, and communicated suspicion and dread wherever it reached. Abroad they surrounded the Elector of Hanover, the appointed heir of the crown, whom they ceased not to tease with professions of their own attach-

* Tindal, IX. 133. † Tindal, X. 70.

attachment, and insinuations against the measures of their rivals. To gain his good will they found no difficult task. Their views entirely accorded with his own prepossessions. They were sincerely desirous of his elevation to the throne, and had always manifested a zeal for the prosecution of the war against France, on the continuance of which the private advantage of the Elector greatly depended. Against such a powerful combination the tories were supported only by the personal authority of the Queen. At her death, which lamented event happened on the first of August 1714, their power expired, and the whigs were once more exalted.

It was the misfortune of George I. as well as a great prejudice to the nation, that, notwithstanding all his reputation for wisdom and virtue, he brought to the throne, not the liberal and enlightened views that became the sovereign of a great and intelligent people, but the contracted and mean sentiments of the partizan of a political faction. Instead of pursuing such gentle measures as were calculated to heal the dissentions of his distracted subjects, he seemed regardless of their peace, and adopted such violent and precipitate councils as naturally tended to fill them with distrust and aversion. The first act of his reign was a change of the ministry; and so sudden and complete was the revolution, that, before he had been a fortnight in England, the tories were to a man dismissed from office. But a bare removal of their enemies from trust did not satisfy the whigs. Their resentment prompted them to demand a more substantial sacrifice. Accordingly when parliament met, which was March 17th 1715, a severe prosecution was instituted against the principal members of the late administration. For those very actions which had procured them the esteem of their sovereign and the approbation of two parliaments, the tories were now impeached of high treason, and other great crimes and misdemeanours. The Duke of Ormond, and Viscount Bolingbroke, who had withdrawn to the continent, were, in their absence, attainted, and their estates confiscated. The Earl of Stafford was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanours: and the Earl of Oxford, charged with the crime of high treason, was sent, under the infirmities of age and sickness *, to languish in confinement in the tower. The only offence of these noblemen was loyalty to their late sovereign: from a desire to preserve her peace, they had refused to permit the Elector of Hanover to reside, during her life, in her kingdom of England, or to rule her cabinet. An accusation indeed was then brought against them, and has lately been revived †, of an intention to set aside the protestant succession, and to bring in the Pretender. It will, however, require other evidence than has hitherto been adduced to substantiate this charge ‡.—On the contrary, many facts remain to shew that the tories were sincerely disposed to acquiesce in the accession of the Elector of Hanover §. Several of the late ministers had been more forward to express their satisfaction on the occasion. But none

* So infirm was his health, that Dr Mead, when consulted by the House of Lords, declared, that should the earl be carried to the Tower it would endanger his life. Smollett's continuation of Hume, vol. II. 363.

† Macpherson's original State Papers. Sir John Dalrymple's Memoirs of Great Britain.

‡ Sommerville's dissertation on the danger of the protestant succession. History of Queen Anne.

§ Idem ibidem.

none could do it with more cordiality than the Earl of Mar. This we are warranted to assert, not solely on the authority of his letter to his Majesty *, but the public professions of statesmen are, for obvious reasons justly allowed not to be the best tests of their secret inclinations. It is only by their private department, and expressions uttered in the confidence of friendship, their real sentiments can be ascertained. Here we have, happily, the strongest evidence for the sincerity of Mar's public protestations. In his confidential letters to his brother lord Grange †, he discovers the same principles that governed his public conduct, the same solicitude to preserve the tranquillity of Scotland on the Queen's death, and to facilitate the accession of king George. At his request, Lord Grange procured a loyal and noble address to the king from the heads of the Highland clans ‡.

Mar's overtures of service met with the same fate with the proffers of every tory. When his Majesty arrived at Greenwich, September 16, 1714, Mar waited on him, to offer his own congratulations, and to present the Highland address. He indeed waited on the king, but upon being told that his Majesty would reject the address, which he had been assured was manufactured at St Germains, his Lordship thought proper to withhold it. A message was soon afterwards sent him, that his Majesty had no farther occasion for his services. His employments were accordingly immediately disposed of to others; and on the 26th of Sept. the Duke of Montrose was appointed Secretary of State in his room ||.—These repeated marks of the royal dislike drove him to despair, and made him believe that his ruin was determined.

The impeachments of his associates and friends, which took place upon the meetings of the Parliament, he regarded as the prelude to his own trial. He resolved, therefore, to make one effort to redeem them and save himself. In short, he scrupled no longer to accede to the terms offered him by the pretender's agent. Furnished with money, as it was supposed, by the Earl of Oxford, he repaired to the north, accompanied by Major-Gen. Hamilton, and Col. Hay. They left London about the 8th Aug. 1715, and hiring a vessel in which they embarked, they arrived in eight days, at Ely in Fife. He remained a few days at the Laird's of Invereald in Brae-Mar. From thence he proceeded to Aboyne, where he met with the Marquisses of Huntley and Tullibardine, the Earls of Marischal and Southesk; the lairds of Glengary, Glendetule, Glenbucket, and several other chiefs of the Jacobite clans, with whom he formed the plan of an insurrection to dethrone George I, and restore the family of Stuart §. He then assembled three hundred of his own vassals, well armed, and on the 6th of September proclaimed the Pretender at Castletown, and set up his standard at Brae Mar. About this time a vessel from Havre in France arrived at Arbroath. More were daily expected, and it was believed that Louis XIV. would send them a powerful reinforcement of men and money.—Another ship, accordingly, with a great number of officers on board, arrived

* Tindal, XI, 82, 90.

† Preserved in the archieves of the family. Laing II. 355.

‡ The original is in the Museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland, of which a copy is given in the first volume of their Transactions, p. 562.

|| Crawford's peerage, Marr, Tindal, X. 368.

§ Tindal, XI, 89.

arrived in a few days. They brought assurances to the Earl that the chevalier de St George (the name that the Pretender had assumed in his expedition to Scotland 1708,) would soon be with them in person. They, however, at the same time, brought the melancholy news of the death of the French king, which had happened the 1st of September. This information struck them with astonishment and fear. Many of Mar's followers were for retiring to their own homes, and waiting in peace till the Pretender landed.

This motion was, however, overruled. A general insurrection was expected in England. Mar dispatched messengers to hasten the journey of the chevalier; at the same time he assumed the title of his lieutenant-general, and published an exhortation, or rather an order, to the people to take arms in defence of James VIII. This was followed by a manifesto, explaining the national grievances, promising redress, and declaring the right of the Pretender to the crown. It was no sooner known to government that a rebellion had broken out in Scotland, than a great number of suspected persons were committed to prison, the military were put in motion, and all the frigates and men of war put to sea, to guard the coast and intercept the communication betwixt France and Scotland. The duke of Argyle, commander in chief of the forces in North Britain, and a number of Scottish noblemen and gentlemen, eager to signalize their loyalty to king George, set out on the 9th of September for Scotland, where they arrived on the 13th. In England several associations of the Jacobites to rise in arms, were, by the vigilance of the government, discovered and prevented *.

(*To be continued.*)

Account of the ANCIENT CONSTITUTION *and* LAWS *of* SCOTLAND.

(*Continued from p.* 599.)

AS to the manner of proceeding and doing of justice in civil causes, it must be understood, that the kingdom of Scotland is divided into many *Vicomtes* and *Seneschaussées*. There is a seneschal who is judge ordinary of the country, having jurisdiction and cognizance of all civil cases in the first instance, except the matters of lands and inheritances, as to the *petitoire* of them, in which the said seneschal has no jurisdiction.—— All which seneschals have their offices by inheritance from the father to the son, and also from degree to degree, excepting Orkney and Shetland, which two seneschals are *ad initum*. And the said seneschals are bound to do justice to every one, without taking or exacting for the administration of justice any thing from the parties. And in the *seneschaussée* of Air there are three *baillages*, in each of which the bailiffs and every one of them, have jurisdiction as the seneschal, exercising their offices like him, which are in like manner hereditary. And in the *seneschaussée* of Perth there are two officers called Stewards, who have such power as the said bailiffs. And there is no difference between the said offices of stewards and bailiffs except in name only; which bailiffs and steward,

* In inserting our correspondent's communication, we would, by no means, be understood as subscribing implicitly to his political opinions; in which he might naturally be biassed by his attachment to Mar. *Editor.*

stewards cannot take or exact any thing for the administration of justice, as is said of the seneschals.—However, the sentences by them given are irreversible, and without appeal to the said seneschals or others, except immediately to the said Lords of Session.

It is to be observed, that the plaintiff is allowed to plead his cause before the judge-ordinary, or, if it better please him, before the Lords of Session in the first instance; nor is it in the power of the defendant to demand a remit, unless in cases of small consequence, and under the value of eighty livres tournois.

And there is no appeal from the sentences given by the seneschals.—Nevertheless, the party condemned may complain to the Lords of Session of the sentence given against them by the said seneschal, which Lords of Session shall be able, notwithstanding, to take cognizance of the cause by way of complaint; the sentence nevertheless of the said seneschal remaining entire and executed until the decision of the said Lords of Session to the contrary, unless in case that it appears notoriously, and at the first glance, to the said Lords of Session, that the sentence of the said seneschal is notoriously unjust, or that he has judged and taken cognizance of a thing in which he had no jurisdiction, as on the subject of a *petitoire* of inhevitance. And in this case, the said Lords of Session suspend and break the execution of the sentence of the said seneschal.

Also there are certain prelates of the church, and other temporal lords, who have privilege and jurisdiction of regality on their lands, the judges of which regalities have such and like jurisdiction to take cognizance of civil causes as the seneschals: and when any of the inhabitants of their lands are enjoined to appear before the said seneschals, bailifs, stewards, or other judges, the said lords prelates of the church, and temporal Lords, *replege* the said inhabitants of lands; that is to say, they demand and obtain the remit of the said their subjects before them, or their deputies, in giving caution to the seneschal to do and administer justice.

Nevertheless, if the said inhabitants of regality are assembled and summoned before the said Lords of Session, the said replegiation or remit has no place in this case, which lords of regality cannot take or exact any thing for the administration of justice; and there is no appeal from their sentences, except as is above said of the seneschals by way of complaint before the said Lords of Session.

And in each of the free cities of this kingdom there is a provost and four baillies, who are each year elected by the inhabitants of the said cities in common on the feast of St Michael, which provost and baillies have jurisdiction over the inhabitants of the said cities, such and in all things like as that of the said seneschals.

The last and supreme judges in this kingdom in civil matters are the Lords of Session, otherwise named the College of Justice, the jurisdiction of which is so great, that they can call to themselves all things depending before all the other judges, and can impose on them a prohibition against proceeding further in said causes under pain of nullity of process, and loss of their offices; which prohibition the said Lords are not accustomed to impose unless in cases touching the act and estate of the parliament of this kingdom, or when the parties or one of them dare not appear before the said seneschals, or for other great and urgent causes and reasons. And this *ante litescontationem, et in statu quo erat lis apud judicem a quo.* The said Lords proceed in all their causes summarily. And altho' the citation is by writing, and the copy of

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it given to the defendant, notwithstanding this, in all the rest of the process the parties are constrained to answer and reply *viva voce*, yet so that no one is prevented, for his own information, to have inspection of the rights of the parties and writings produced, to which they assign them the next day.

The said Lords are in number fifteen, *viz.* A President and seven Lords, who are always of the spiritual order, and seven others who are laymen. And for their state and entertainment there has been granted to them ug viii livres tournois, imposed by the deceased Pope Clement vii upon the prelates of the church of this kingdom. And it is distributed in the manner of daily distributions to those present, and not to others. For the absent, whether by reason of sickness, or for public business, or any other cause, however necessary it be, have no share of the said distributions.

The said Lords come and sit in the Session, every lawful day, three hours before dinner; and have vacations from the last day of August till the eleventh of November: and from *la veille de paques fleuries* until the Sunday of *Kasimodo*, and from the Friday preceding the feast of Pentecost, until the day and feast of the Sunday of the Trinity.

And as for the administration of justice in criminal causes, the said seneschals, bailiffs, and stewards, in each of their countries, have jurisdiction and power to punish homicides and mutilations newly made, that is to say, within three days after the crime was committed; for the said officers are bound to apprehend the murderers and mutilators immediately after the action, and to perform sudden and brief justice, so that if they do it not within the said time of three days, their jurisdiction is thus expired, and then they are bound to put into the hands of the supreme justice the said murderers and mutilators.

In like manner, the said officers have jurisdiction to punish the thieves whom they find seized in the act of stealing, and the receivers of them, on whom they are also bound to perform short and sudden justice. Also the said officers have jurisdiction to punish all who strike and wound any, and make effusion of blood, or do other corporal injuries, as well suddenly and shortly, as long after the crime is committed.

Also the said barons, who hold their lands in barony, have criminal jurisdiction over the inhabitants of their lands, as, and as much as the said officers have jurisdiction to punish all who strike and wound any and make effusion of blood, or do other corporal injuries, if death or mutilation from thence ensue.

In like manner, because theft is very common in this kingdom, to avoid this the said barons have like power to punish thieves and receivers as have the said seneschals. And for doing this they have authority to erect in their jurisdictions as many *potences* as pleases them.

Even the said judges of regality have privilege and full jurisdiction in their lands to punish all crimes, as well old as new, except the crimes of high treason, and the four cases reserved to the crown, which are, ravishing of girls and women, and public robbery with resistance, burning, and secret homicide not confessed, which judges of regality, when their subjects are assembled before other judges, they *retlege* them, that is to say, they demand and obtain remit of their said subjects before them for crimes by them committed on lands of the regality. There being given by those judges of regality caution to perform and administer justice.

And also there is in this kingdom a General Justice, which has power to take a cognizance of all crimes.

And

And although now for this purpose there is only one, nevertheless in past time there were two; one was beyond the river of the Forth, reaching towards the north, and the other on the other side of the river reaching towards the south. On which it must be understood that in criminal sentences as well given by the seneschals, judges of regality, barons, and other judges, there is no appeal, but the execution of them immediately follows. And in case that the heirs of the slain see that the judge has proceeded ill against him, they may, by way of simple complaint, complain to the king, and to the three estates of this kingdom, being assembled in full parliament, and may demand reduction and repeal of the said process. Upon which it must be observed, that all and every the officers have their offices hereditary, that is, from the father to the son, and from degree to degree except only the office of General Justice above mentioned. The officers of which are ad intim principis; all which officers cannot exact nor take any thing from the parties for the administration of criminal justice.

Journal of an Excursion in the Counties of Stirling, Perth, *and* Kinross.

To the Editor.

SIR,

AMONG the numerous race of our modern travellers, most, according to the different plans which they have followed, may be directed into two classes. Some make it their object to give a full description of all that is interesting in the countries through which they pass, while others confine themselves chiefly to the narrative of their own adventures of what they themselves saw or heard. Disposed as I am to approve of the first-mentioned method, it may be expected that I should state my reasons for adopting the one directly opposite. In the case of distant and unknown countries, of which we have only few and scanty relations, the former plan is certainly preferable. But the countries through which my route lay are well known to most of your readers; they have been described over and over, and a mere repetition of former descriptions would excite little interest. My plan is therefore to relate every thing which afforded to myself either information or pleasure in the course of my tour. I am sensible that this will be often a very bad criterion of what will be interesting to my reader, since the incidents have often recommended themselves, chiefly by means of certain accompaniments, which disappear in the narration: but, in fine, I know not where to find a better criterion; and the reader has always one resource, that if he is not pleased, he may give over reading, and turn to another article. Without farther prefacing, of which doubtless he is already tired, I proceed to my journal.

For various reasons, needless to mention, I determined to pursue my excursion on foot. Not being particularly fond however of bodily fatigue, unless where necessary, and being already acquainted with the first part of the road, I threw myself, at four in the afternoon, into a Falkirk stage coach. No mode of conveyance has been more vilified than a stage coach, and I must confess, that in point of bodily comfort it does not rank high; yet I must confess I like it on the whole, and have often met there with very amusing groups. I entered this, therefore, not without hope of spending

spending my time agreeably enough before reaching Falkirk.

I found myself seated opposite to a young lady, rather handsome, but with somewhat of a haughty air, and her appeaarnce on the whole not very attractive; though in the sequel she displayed a degree of benevolence which redeemed this unfavourable impression; though she had taken a seat only to Corstorphine, she seemed to value herself highly on her powers of walking, and boasted particularly that she had once walked twenty-one miles in three days. I mentioned, very *mal á propos*, that I had often done the same thing in one. Upon this the lady undertook to prove, that it was as difficult to perform in three days as in one; a reasoning which did not appear to me at all conclusive, but which, being now sensible of my error, I was careful not to controvert.

Our attention was next drawn by a young man with a very mild and good expression of countenance, who being asked by one of the passengers how his leg did, replied, that it was better, though he was still unable to work. Enquiring into the particulars, we learned that, some months ago, while exercising the trade of a carpenter, he had fallen from the top of a house three stories high. It was impossible not to express astonishment at his having escaped so well. He said the physicians accounted for it by his having repeatedly turned in the air, and having had his hat on; the one circumstance having broken the violence of the fall, and the other prevented the bad effects of such a swift passage through the air. The medical aid of Linlithgow not being sufficient, he was obliged to come in weekly to Edinburgh to have his wound inspected by Dr D——n. We were naturally anxious to know howhe stood as to pecuniary matters, especially as he intimated that he had received no assistance of this kind. I thought of enquiring if there were any friendly Societies in Linlithgow; to which he answered there were several to which he belonged, and that he received from them seven shillings a-week. He let it be understood also, that while in health he had saved a little, which indeed his appearance rendered highly probable, so that we set our minds at rest on this point.

We dropt two passengers at Corstorphine, but having on the road received an accession of as many, we reached Kirkliston nearly full, when a portly figure made his entrance, and seated himself on the same side with myself and another passenger. We had now the prospect of being most completely squeezed, when we met with an unexpected deliverance. A smart young fellow, who had come in lately, enquiring what he would have to pay, on being told, suddenly sprung out, and declared he would rather walk. We were in mortal terror that he would have entered into a parley with the driver, who would no doubt have abated of his demand; but fired with indignation at the attempt, as he thought, to impose upon him, he marched off without speaking, and soon disappeared. Mr *A.* (for so I shall call the new comer) had been the subject of conversation before his entrance. He had been described as one whose great aim had been to obtain the praise of good fellowship, in which noble pursuit both his health and fortune had considerably suffered. Being acquainted with the young man whose story I have given, he asked how he did, and particularly what regimen he followed? The other answered, "I am desired to take very little spirits, so I think it best to take none at all; for if I were once to begin with my companions, they might carry me too far." Upon this Mr *A.* assuming

ming an important air, said, "Indeed, Michael, I don't know :—I think, since you are allowed a little, you should take it. If you were accustomed before to take your glass, there is no saying what bad effect a sudden change may have—Michael, I take it the thing for you is to enrich your blood ; you should live high; you should take a good dinner every day, and something comfortable after it." Poor Michael shook his head, and plainly intimated, that there were other difficulties in the way of this regimen, besides the effect it might have on his constitution. Several voices then joined in demonstrating that health was every thing, and that the plan proposed would be cheap considered as medicine; but Michael, though silenced, shewed no intention of complying with these advices.—The coach driving rather slow, Mr A, still acting up to his character, poured a gill of whisky down the driver's throat, which produced certainly a most extraordinary rapidity.

On arriving at Linlithgow all our troops marched off, and there was for some time no prospect of reinforcement. At length, just as the coach was setting off, a loud sound of Highland voices was heard rushing along the passage. Several persons appeared, all in soldiers uniform, except one, who proved to be the passenger. They all shook hands with him by turns, with the warmest expressions of friendship and cordiality. He was handsomely dressed fresh from the hands of the tailor and clothier, though his manner and gestures soon proved that all his nobility was of nature's giving. I could not help congratulating him on the attachment of his comrades, observing, that no doubt they were old friends; but he protested he had never seen one of them till that afternoon. —He had set out from Edinburgh, intending to walk the whole way ; but overcome by the heat, had stopt at this inn. Scarcely was he seated, when the sound of Highland voices in the next room drew him thither as by magnetic attraction ; and finding that, though not acquaintances, they came from the same part of the country he had treated them with some bottles of porter; hence the high good humour which prevailed.—They belonged to the *Campsie* volunteers, who had been quartered for 31 days at Linlithgow ; of whom he told me a pleasant enough story. On coming to this place. they brought with them a number of carts for the purpose of conveying their clothes ; and clothes, accordingly, were laid on the top ; but at the bottom of each, they contrived to introduce some kegs of their favourite liquor. Arriving at Linlithgow late at night, and overcome with fatigue, they threw themselves into bed without unpacking their baggage, trusting, no doubt, that the citizens of Linlithgow would have too much generosity to injure the property of their gallant defenders. In the morning, however, a sad spectacle presented itself. The clothes indeed remained, though all in disorder and scattered on the ground ; but no vestige, either of the barrels, or their precious contents. The gaugers, an inveterate enemy, were instantly suspected as the authors of this calamity ; and, the fact being ascertained, they instantly determined on making a violent effort to recover what they had lost.—Being joined by some of the town *lads* who thought that on such an occasion the rigour of justice might have been tempered, they actually succeeded. On my enquiring if no punishment had followed such an irregular proceeding, my companion said, that the gaugers, having made the seizure privately, and without due warning to the persons concerned, were found to have no claim to it, The Highlanders therefore were keeping it till their last day, when along with their Lin-

Linlithgow coadjutors, they proposed to unite in drinking their friends a happy return home, and above all, Confusion to the Excise.

My companion having asked my plans for the night; I said, my object was to procure a bed in Falkirk; to which he answered, "That's just my plan too; so I think, if both be agreeable, we may e'en make one serve us." Though by no means delighted with this proposal, I did not wish to mortify my good-humoured companion, by a direct rejection; but merely proposed to see how matters stood when we arrived; to which he readily assented. Having learned that Stirling was my next stage, he said "No doubt, you will be going to visit some friends there." "No, I am just going to see that part of the country." "Ay ay. with a voice of wonder, "You'll no think muckle of Stirling—"Indeed! I thought it had been a pretty place"—."Wha telt you that *? There's not a principal street except one, and that's no length at all."—Happening to mention my intention of visiting Kinross, he exclaimed, "Oh, it's an *unco like* town, Kinross! it's not like a town." Falkirk came off no better; "just a lang town, no regulation" (regularity.) In short it appeared by my companion's account, that if I was in search of a fine country, there never was a more completely wild-goose chace. I regretted not having made some enquiries about the falls of the Devon, of which I should no doubt have received a report equally flattering.

At length we arrived at Falkirk, where my first care was to enquire for beds, laying particular emphasis on the plural number, and received a satisfactory answer, tho' they proved afterwards to be both in one room. I had been warned that I would find this inn far from good; a prediction which was amply fulfilled; but having procured eggs and cheese, and being served by a handsome clever girl (apparently the landlady's daughter) we made ourselves tolerably comfortable.

On rising, the first object was to ascertain the state of the weather, which was then extremely cloudy. My companion prognosticated either rain or violent heat; a sad alternative, nor was it easy to say which of the two was worst. I was now sorry to discover that his comfort was greatly impaired by a most unaccountable veneration which he had conceived for me, and which shewed itself in a determination never to do any thing of which I had not first set the example. The first instance of this indeed seemed to cost him nothing. Having got some water for washing, I poured out the half of it; and the quantity being rather small, it bore very evident marks of the service it had performed. Great therefore was my surprise on seeing him plunge without hesitation into the same bason. I called to him that there was abundance of clean water remaining; but he loudly declared his indifference as to that, and perfect satisfaction with what he had got. He suffered more seriously at breakfast. Four eggs being brought, and each of us having ate one, he stretched out his hand for another; but on observing me put aside my egg-cup, hastily drew it back saying he did not *much* care for it; and it was in vain that I urged him to fulfil his first intention. But the most grievous disappointment was yet awaiting him. After breakfast, assuming a chearful air, he proposed a *caulker*, hinting that he looked upon it as in a man-

* Once for all, as to the Scots words occurring in my dialogues where these could be conveniently rendered into English, I have generally done so; but have retained the Scots where it appeared to contain any thing peculiarly expressive.

a manner indispensable before travelling. I said, that really I could not taste spirits so early in the morning, but begged that this might be no restraint upon him. But though his countenance exhibited the most woful marks of disappointment, no entreaties could prevail upon him to taste a drop—And now, finding that he meant to stop on his way to Stirling, and wishing myself to take a slight view of the environs of Falkirk, I let him slip; which I afterwards rather regretted; as, though I could not expect to find in him a very intelligent *Cicerone*, I was amused with his eccentricities, and from his good humour and obsequiousness, his company would have imposed a very slight degree of restraint.

I now turned back for a little way to take a view of the grounds of Callendar, which lie on this side of Falkirk. They consist of a vast extent of lawn and forest, and impress strongly the idea of magnificence, yet there is perhaps a want of lightness and elegance. A piece of water in the hollow between the two divisions of the policy would be a high improvement, and I almost wonder that the opulent proprietor has not attempted it.

In returning to Falkirk I ascended a little hillock, from whence a rich and extensive view opened to the east; but the clouds, which had begun to disperse towards the west, still rested heavy on this side of the horizon, and concealed the more distant parts of the prospect. I found Falkirk to answer not ill my companion's description. Not only the houses are not built with any regularity, but the principal street makes no approach to a straight line. Some of the houses are handsome, but this is far from being their general character. After leaving Falkirk, nothing attracted any particular notice till I came to the canal. But having now conducted my reader to the borders of Stirlingshire, I shall allow him to pause; and if he has any inclination to accompany me through that county, he may have an opportunity of doing so in your next number. *H.*

Strictures on the EDINBURGH REVIEW *of* HUDSON *and* DONAT'S COOKERY.

[This Publication is conducted on a principle of selection: it takes no notice of insignificant works; but enters very fully into the discussion of those that seem entitled to attention, &c. &c.] Advertisement prefixed to the Edinburgh Review.

SIR, *To the Editor.*

THE Edinburgh Reviewers have thought the work of Mesdames Hudson and Donat on cookery, baking, pastry, &c. of so much importance, as to take it under their cognizance, along with another work on the same subject by Ignotus. Whether the two works coupled together turned the scale so as to make them preponderate on the other side of insignificance, or whether this more than ordinary notice is to be ascribed to some secret cause, is what every one may be at the liberty to enquire.

In this inquiry, we have many precedents; it is well known that an accurate observer wrote the secret memoirs of the court of Petersburgh, in which the amours of the Empress Catharine were exposed, and many other things brought to light, worthy of notice. Although the Edinburgh Reviewers may not have gained equal celebrity with that Lady, and altho' our enquiry will fall short of the forementioned memoirs in notoriety, still it may be as interesting to the parties concerned. Like Mr Lindley Murray, they have now descended to the low-

lowest rudiments of human life; from criticism on moral food, and works of genius and taste, to the more ordinary food for the palate and the stomach. In thus professing to take care of soul and body, they are performing a duty incumbent on every well disposed member of society.—By being thus tenderly taken care of, our preservation will be more certain, and we may soon look to the dismissal of all diseases incident to the human constitution. We will be in the same safety with those kings who have their tasters, when, if there happens to be any poison in the dish, the taster first feels the effect of it. In this the reviewer is performing a noble action, worthy of the heroes of old: laying down his life for the good of his country. Only we are afraid that his dangers and valour will not be requited in the manner they ought. His merits in preserving the lives of his countrymen will be strangely overlooked in the fame of those who make killing their profession. In this strange perversion of reason he will have the consciousness of having done good, and the approbation of those few whose judgements are clearer and whose eyes see things as they really are.—Some future author (with indignation) will exclaim, "This is he who, in the humble but useful profession of a critic, directed mankind with unwearied endeavours to the sources of knowledge, to the admiration of works of genius, and to the cultivation of taste: not contented with this, (he will add,) he condescended to notice those works of cookery which the luxury of the age produced, to warn the careless of their danger, and to teach the thoughtless prudence, improved by his learning and knowledge, and wise by his precepts." In this manner will his name be casually remembered, but let him not forget, that this world is but a temporary station, a halting place to prepare for a better, where merit is rewarded according to its deserts. In professsing to discuss the merits of Mess. H. and D's book, we do not think he has paid all the attention to the work *in toto*, that he ought to have done. Somehow or another he has found himself more at home in the advertisement which is prefixed. Instead of entering into the house; he stands gaping at the sign. No doubt, he found something very marvellous, and which seems to have puzzled him with regard to the learning of the ladies: in thus forgetting himself, he did not remember that he was keeping his readers hungry at the door, who liked a more solid entertainment; he just steps in and throws them out a bone or two, which, if they had gnawed, would have sent them to the shades below: he does not long remain there (on account of his birth being too hot we suppose,) or, to "drop the metaphor," he found the ammunition of his wit expended, so that he was obliged to make a retreat, and to proceed in progression to his friend Ignotus, whose name (on account of our spectacles falling off our nose, and the optics breaking into pieces) we spelled an Ignobie M. D. F. R. S. L. and E. whom, from the contempt we hold the subject of cookery in, we began to think so; but our opinion changed in the progress of our journey, and in setting us down at the last stage, our appetite was so well exercised that we could almost have eaten one of his Yorkshire pies, out of compliment to his theoretical and practical powers. But with regard to the cause of his examination of the first of these performances, of the extraordinary notice which he has bestowed on the advertisement, he well knew it was written by no ignoble hand; he also found it a literary curiosity, which, if cooked with dexterity, would form a very pleasing dish for the appetites of his readers.

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That he has done all this no one will doubt, but whether at the expence of the two ladies, or at a more noble hand, or at both, we will leave others to say. But we must enter our protest against the manner in which he has sacrificed the merits of Messdames H. and D. to the exercise of his wit. Surely it was enough when they corrected the errata of the press themselves. This is roasting the meat twice over, it also gives us but a poor idea of his gallantry. Like a true hero (perhaps the cock on his own dung-hill may be no bad resemblance,) he crows as if he had nothing to fear.—— Were he under the management of the two ladies, they might perhaps, to cool the merriness of his humour, give him a doze of "coarse water-sand;" or should he be obstreperous, an "ounce of white arsenic" might have a good effect in stopping his tongue. To bring to notice blunders of the press, which have already been corrected by the pen of the author, brings us in remembrance of Sir John Falstaff stabbing the dead body of Hotspur, and boasting to the prince (who had killed him,) of his mighty achievement. In place of extracting a few of the wholesomest of the receipts, to enable us to cook our dinnner to advantage, he has given us the whole advertisement. He had, no doubt, wished that our admiration should be raised for the learning, not the practical abilities of the ladies. In this, if he pleased our imagination, he forgot our bellies, so that in a place of a bodily treat we have had an intellectual one; but whether the pleasures of the palate ought to be subservient to those of the mind, or *vice versa*, every one will judge for himself who has read the article in question, and eaten of Mesdames H. and D's works. But had the reviewer had his own interest at heart, he might have spoke Mesdames H. and D. fair, so as to have had a dish from the kitchen of Mrs B. H. every day for his good offices: or by noticing every new work which comes out upon the subject, he may insure himself of bodily support, by having all the cooks of the kingdom in his service. His power will then be as absolute over the kitchen of the body, as it was formerly over the pantry of the mind, and from being a curer of souls, he will come to be a preserver of bodies. Every new invented dish will come to him from each cook and quarter of the kingdom as regularly as every new book comes from its publisher, labelled in the usual manner, "To the Editor of the Edinburgh Review, with Mr ——'s best respects." His pantry will be as well stored as his library, and in short a clangour of discordant sounds will ring in his service.

August 8th, 1805. *M.*

Anecdotes of Alexander Selkirk, *the original* Robinson Crusoe.

THE person, whose adventures gave rise to a book, which instructs our youth, and amuses our age, must always be an object of rational curiosity. Mr Chalmers has shown, in his *Life of De Foe*, that among the several pretenders to the honour of being the original *Robinson Crusoe*, the balance of evidence is in favour of Selkirk.

It is, however, a very different question, whether De Foe had surreptitiously appropriated the papers of Selkirk; or whether, by adopting the fundamental incident of Selkirk's adventures, which had long been known to the public, De Foe did not compile a maritime narrative, that at once fixed the attention of the reading world, by its various events,

events, engaging style, and useful moralities. That able biographer has evinced, that Selkirk, as he had neither pen, ink, nor paper, on his solitary isle, had no journal, or papers, which he could communicate, or by others could be stolen.

Alexander Selkirk was undoubtedly born of decent parents, at Largo, in Fife, about the year 1676; and, choosing the sea for his profession, had behaved so well as a seaman, that he went out as a mate with Captain Stradling, in the Cinque Ports. on a *trading voyage round the world*, during the year 1704. On some difference with Stradling, Selkirk chose to be landed on the Isle of Juan Fernandez, which, lying in the eastern ocean, has become since more known from the voyage of Anson. On this uninhabited, but pleasant isle, was Selkirk found, by Captain Woodes Rogers, in February 1708-9, when he was all clothed in goat skins! Here, had he lived four years, and four months, by himself, occupied, and amused, as we see most admirably told, in the *adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, which no one, on the perusal, ever wished to be abridged. Selkirk had so good a character from Dampier, that Captain Woodes Rogers immediately appointed him *a mate*. Our seaman now partook of the pleasures and the profits, of the dangers and fatigues, of this *cruizing voyage round the world*, which happily ended on the 14th of Oct. 1711.

Selkirk is also particularly mentioned by Captain Edward Cooke. As the journal of this navigator is now rarely to be met with, we have subjoined an extract of the passage relating to Selkirk. (See p. 674.)

Selkirk, like a true sailor, was not discouraged, by whatever difficulties, from following his useful, but dangerous trade. And, like other sailors, he easily found, in the *Pall-mall*, London, a *loving friend*, in the person of Sophia Bruce. Her he appointed his sole attorney in January 1717: and as death revokes such authorities, he made *surety double-sure*, by a last will and testament, whereby he gave her the residue of his all, as she already possessed his heart. Notwithstanding *the dangers of the sea*, he certainly outlived this *loving friend*: for his power of attorney, which is hereunto annexed as a curiosity, his will, his chest, and musket, the companions of his solitude, came to his relations at Largo. His power of attorney, and his testament, before mentioned, the ingenious Mr A. G. H. of Edinburgh, has the merit of preserving for the public.

Selkirk soon found another *loving friend*, at Oarston, near Plymouth, in Frances Candis or Candia, widow, and her he married; and to her he bequeathed his whole property, by a will, dated the 12th of December 1720. At this epoch, our mariner was mate of his Majesty's ship Weymouth; and on board of this ship died Selkirk, abroad, some time in the year 1723. His widow soon found another husband: and, by the name of Frances Hall, she proved the will of her deceased spouse, Selkirk, on the 5th of December 1723, whereby she swept away whatever he possessed, except indeed those curious relicks, his chest, and musket, and his paternal cot in Largo, which were too distant to be clutched by her rapacious gripe.

A reasonable curiosity may desire to know something more of Woodes Rogers, who had the fortune to relieve Selkirk from his solitary confinement in Juan Fernandez. He was, on that occasion, commodore of a commercial expedition round the world, which began in 1708, and finished, in 1711; and of which he published an account in 1712. In July 1717, he came forward, at the head of a body of trad-

ers, who undertook to resettle the Bahama Islands. Their project was recommended by Mr Secretary Addison. And soon after, Woodes Rogers was appointed the King's governor of those islands. He took possession of his government in 1718. In 1721, he was superseded by Captain Phenny. He was again appointed governor, when the incapacity of Phenny demanded his prudence, and discretion, to re-establish a misgoverned country. But he died in 1732, when he was succeeded, as governor, by Mr Fitzwilliams. Such are the anecdotes, which have occurred to me, with regard to those remarkable men, whose adventures had been highly interesting, if they had only supplied the great incident of Robinson Crusoe.

Leith, 25th Aug. 1805. *Nauticus.*

Copy of the Power of Attorney made out by ALEXANDER SELKIRK.

KNOW all men by these presents, that I Alexander Selkirk, of Largo, in the shire of Fife, in North Britain, mariner, for sundry good causes and considerations me hereunto more especially moving, have, and by these presents do authorize, empower, and appoint my trusty and loving friend Sophia Bruce of the Pall Mall, London, spinster, my true and lawful attorney, agent, and deputy, for me, and, in my name, and to my own proper use, benefit, and behoof, to ask, demand, and receive and, if occasion require, to sue for, levy, and recover of and from the Right Honourable the treasurer or paymaster of his Majesty's navy, or whom else it may concern, all and singular such wages, tickets, pensions, prize-money, smart-money, short allowance or water money, legacies, debts, dues, and demands; and all sum and sums of money, be then due, or to be due, by bond, bill, contract, or agreement, or for my own or any other person's service, done or to be done on board any of his Majesty's ships, frigates, or vessels, or in any merchant ship or ships, or by any other way or means whatsoever or howsoever, nothing excepted or reserved. And whereas there is belonging unto me a certain house in or on a place called the Craggy Wall in Largo aforesaid, being the eastmost house, as my own proper estate, together with the yard belonging thereunto. Now I do authorise and empower my said attorney immediately at and after my father's decease, for me, and in my name, and to my own proper use, benefit, and behoof, to enter into and, take possession of these premises, and every part thereof, and to use all lawful ways and means that possibly she can to effect the same; and the present tenants or occupiers of the the same (if occasion require) therefrom and thereout to expel and remove and also to demand, levy, and if occasion require, to sue for, recover, and receive of and from the tenants and occupiers thereof, and from all and every other person and persons whom it doth or may concern, all such debts, rents, arrears of rent, and demands whatsoever, that is, or shall in any wise be due, owing or belonging unto me, and upon the receipt thereof, or of any part thereof, receipts, acquittances, releases, or any other lawful discharges, for me and in my name, to make, seal, and deliver; and all accounts between me and any person or persons whatsoever, to adjust and make up, and the balance thereof to receive, sue for, or pay, generally to act, and do all other matters and things whatsoever needful and necessary to be done; in and about touching and concerning the premises, in as full and ample

manner,

manner, to all intents as I myself might or could do being personally present, and one attorney or more to make, substitute, and appoint, and the same at pleasure to revoke. Ratifying and hereby holding as firm, stable, and irrevocable, all and whatsoever my said attorney shall lawfully do, or cause to be done in and about the premises by virtue of these presents. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the thirteenth day of January anno Domini 1717, and in the fourth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, &c. fidei defensor, &c.

Alexr Selkirk

Signed, sealed, and delivered,
in the presence of

Alexander Baskon,
Sarah Helman,
John Thomas, Junior, Notary Public in Wapping.

Copy of Selkirk's *Will.*

IN the name of God, Amen, I Alexander Silkirk of Largo, in the shire of Fife, in North Brittaine, marriner, being now bound out on a voyage to sea, but calling to minde the perrills and dangers of the seas, and other uncertaintys of this transitory life, doe, for avoyding controversies and disputes which may happen to arrise after my decease, make, publish, and declare this my last will and testament, in manner and form following, (that is to say,) first and principly I recomend my soul into the hands of Almighty God that gave it, hopeing for the salvation thereof through the alone merritts, death, and sufferings of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; and my body I committ to the earth or sea, as it shall please God in his infinite wisdome to order and direct; and as for and concerning that portion of this world's which the Lord hath been pleased to lend unto me, I give and dispose thereof as follows (viz.) Item, I give and bequeath unto my loveing friend Katherine Mason, the wife of John Mason of the parish of Covent-Garden, merchant-taylor, the sume of tenn pounds of good and lawful money of Great Brittaine, to be paid her within twelve months after my decease. Item, I give and bequeath unto my loveing and well-beloved friend Sophia Bruce of the Pelmel London, spinster, all and singular my lands, tenements, outhouses, gardens, yards, orchards, situate, lyeing, and being in Largo aforesaid, or in any other place or places whatsoever, dureing her natural life, and noe longer; and at and after her decease I hereby give, devise, and bequeath the same unto my loveing nephew Alexander Silkirk, sone of David Silkirk of Largo aforesaid, tanner, &c; and to his heirs or assignes. Item, my will and minde is, and I hereby declare it so to be, that my honoured father John Silkirk should have and enjoy the eastermust house on the craggy wall in Largo aforesaid, for and dureing his naturall life, and have and receive the rents, issues, and profitts thereof, to his owne propper use; and that after his decease it should fall into the hands of the said Sophia Bruce, and so into the hands of my said loveing nephew Alexander Silkirk, in case he outlive my said loveing friend Sophia Bruce: and as for and concerning all and singular the rest, residue, and remainder of my sallery, wages, goods, weres, profitts, merchandizes, sume and sumes of money, gold, silver, wearing apparel, as well linnen and woolen, and all other my effects whatsoever, as well debt outstanding either

Sept. 1805.

either by bond, bill, book, accompt or otherwise; as any other thing whatsoever, which shall be due, owing, payable, and belonging or in anywise of right appertaining unto me at the time of my decease, and not herein otherwise disposed off; I hereby give, divise, and bequeath the same unto my said loveing friend Sophia Bruce, and to her heires and assignes for ever; and I doe herebynominate, make, elect, and appoint my said trusty and loveing friend Sophia Bruce full and sole executrix of this my last will and testament; hereby revoaking and makeing voyd and of none effect all former and other wills, testaments, and deeds of gift whatsoever by me, at any time or times heretofore made, and I doe ordain and ratifie these presents, and no other, to stand and be for, and as my only last will and testament: in witness whereof, to this my said will, I the said testator, Alexander Silkirk, have hereunto set my hand and seale the thirteenth day of January, anno Domini 1717, and in the 4th year of king George, &c.

ALEXANDER SELKIRK.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared, by the testator, for his last will and testament, in the presence of

Alexander Bushan,
Sarah Holman.

First Discovery of SELKIRK *on the Island of* JUAN FERNANDES.

From Cook's Voyage to the South Sea, and round the World, in 1712, *page* 30.

Tuesday, Feb. 1. IN the morning tack'd and stood to the westward; but the wind shrinking and blowing off the land in squalls, could not get in till eight in the evening, when, having little wind, we row'd and tow'd into the great bay, and came to an anchor in 50 fathom water, with our best bower, carrying our stream-anchor in with the shore. All this day had a clear ship, hoping to get some purchase, but saw no vessel; only one man a-shore with a white ensign, which made us conclude that some men had been left there by some ship, because the island is not inhabited. The Duke's boat went a-shore, and found one Alexander Selkirk, who had been formerly master of the Cinque Ports' galley, an English privateer in these ports, and having some difference with the Captain of the said ship, and she being leaky, he left the said Capt. Stradling, going a shore on this island, where he continued four years and four months, living on goats, and cabbages that grow on trees, turnips, parsnips, &c. He told us, a Spanish ship or two which touched there, had like to have taken him, and fired some shot at him. He was cloathed in a goat's skin jacket, breeches and cap, sewed together with thongs of the same. He tam'd some wild goats and cats, whereof there are great numbers.

Remarks on the UTILITY *of* HISTORY.

HISTORY has, in all ages, been looked upon as the repository of events, the faithful witness of truth, the source of prudence and good counsel, and the rule of conduct and manners. It supplies the want of experience; and although the information it gives be not so demonstratively true, as that which we can gain by our own means; yet it furnishes a much greater variety of instruction than the longest life

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time can afford. For what proportion can the knowledge we acquire during a few years, or the country we may visit in our lifetime, bear to the secret views and repositories of truth, and the vast extent of the terraqueous globe? What comparison can three score and ten years make with the numerous centuries which have elapsed since the creation of the world? Yet, to the information afforded by experience and our own efforts, we would be limited, did we not call in history to our relief, by which we can have exhibited to our view, the days of old, and the years of many generations. History opens to us a communication with the great men of antiquity; acquaints us with their exploits; the virtues and vices which composed their characters; and by interspersing prudent and salutary reflexions, fills the mind with sentiments favourable to virtue. Confined, without history, to a few years and a small extent of territory, our ideas would be few, our knowledge of human nature, and of the human mind, would be small indeed. We would remain for ever in a kind of infancy; and like the savage in the desert, ignorant of the past, and unconcerned about the future.

More particularly, I observe in the *first* place, that history gratifies curiosity, or the desire of knowledge, one of the strongest principles in our nature. For what can satisfy the vast unbounded desires of the human mind? Can the experience of a few years, or the information of a few friends, be adequate for the task? No. Man will not be put off with such sorry acquisitions. He looks for information to a more extensive source. He searches the records of former ages; he ransacks the cabinets of the curious; he peruses the accounts of the historian and the traveller. There alone can he find means to fulfil his desires. If he wishes to become acquainted with the rise, the glory, and the decline of some particular empire, history will give him ample information. If he wishes to know the character of a Cæsar, a Pompey, or a Nero; on these points also she will not desert him. In short, with whatever event, place, or character, he wishes to be more fully conversant, his curiosity will be gratified by the study of history. But in the *second* place, history not only gratifies curiosity, it also furnishes matter of reasoning to the mind.

The facts mentioned in history, and the characters it pourtrays, certainly furnish very useful subjects of contemplation. The philosopher there sees a striking picture of ancient manners: he sees the character which men sustained in former ages; he can contrast it with that of the present day, and deduce many useful reflexions. History can inform him concerning ancient Greece; a collection of small states, actuated with a vehement desire of liberty; and under this principle repelling the attempts of the most powerful monarchs to enslave them. History can also inform him of the decline and fall of this once-celebrated republic; can tell him, that its glories are buried in the dust, that its illustrious heroes and wise men are all away; that its lofty cities are now no more, and that the martial spirit has long ago ceased to exist upon Grecian soil. From such a picture as this may not many useful lessons be learned? Many such events does history record, and from all of them valuable instruction may be derived.

In the *third* place, history is a school of morality to all mankind. It presents to us a faithful mirror of the vices we ought to avoid, and the duties we ought to perform. While it exemplifies virtues in the characters of those whom it celebrates, it at the same time has a secret influence in impelling the reader to imi-

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tate them. The view of a character remarkable for every thing which is odious and abandoned, excites detestation in the mind, and at the same time acts as a powerful antidote against being tinctured with the same corruption. Thus, history is of the utmost advantage, in making good impressions on the mind. To use the words of a celebrated French author *, "It condemns vice; throws "off the mask from false virtue; "lays open popular errors and prejudices: dissipates the deluding enchantment of riches, and all the "vain pomp which dazzles the imagination; and shews, by a thousand instances, that are more availing than all reasonings whatever, "that nothing is great and commendable, but honour and probity. From the esteem and admiration which the corrupt cannot "refuse to the great and good actions that history lays before them, "it necessarily follows that virtue is "man's real good, and alone renders "him truly great and valuable. This "virtue, we are taught by history "to revere, and to discern the beauty and brightness of it, through "the veils of poverty, adversity, and "obscurity, and sometimes also of "disgrace and infamy; as, on the other hand, it inspires us with the "contempt and horror of vice, although clothed in purple, surrounded with splendour, and seated on a throne."

These advantages attending history are enjoyed by all ages and conditions. The young and ambitious can there see models according to which they may conduct themselves. If they wish to arrive at renown, history informs them, that the road to glory is rugged; she sets before them a Demosthenes, a Cicero, and others, who overcame many difficulties and labours, before they raise to the summit of fame. The generous youth imitates such examples, and seldom loses the reward which they obtained.

History is the common instructor of mankind. She is equally advantageous to the king and the peasant, and still more necessary to princes and great men, than to all the world besides them. The throne of a prince is generally surrounded with a croud of flatterers and slavish parasites. Through such a crowd, truth can seldom approach the throne. Her voice is too weak to be heard amid the noise and confusion of a court.—Should a subject offer an advice, he would be in danger of losing his life for his kindness. History, however, pays respect to persons. She approaches alike the palace and the cottage. She lifts up her voice and addresses the mightiest prince in awakening terms. She shews him his duty, and wherein his true interest lies. She paints, for his instruction, the characters of the greatest men of antiquity in their true colours.—"He will see," says Mr Rollin, "a "Caligula, a Nero, and a Domitian, "who were praised to an excess during "their lives, become the horror and "execration of mankind after their "death. Whereas Trajan, Titus, "Antoninus, and Marcus Aurelius, "are still looked upon as the delights of mankind for having made "use of their power to do good." It often happens, that merit, during its life, does not meet with a due reward. Those of a strong imagination, but in reality of a weak judgement, are frequently taken notice of and honoured; while those of true substantial talents are neglected.—Too often they are left to linger out their lives in the confines of poverty, or obscurity. After ages, however, turn the balance in their favour. After death, their fame shines forth with splendour. History, with an impartial hand, gives praise to those who

* Rollin.

who deserve it. She stamps the seal of immortality upon actions truly great, and crowns with laurel those who have been honours to their country and benefits to mankind. She at the same time stamps vice with infamy; and rewards, with contempt or neglect, those who have used their talents in a bad cause. It is to history, that mistaken merit and oppressed virtue appeal as to the incorruptible tribunal of posterity; which repays them the justice their own age has sometimes refused; and without respect of persons, and of the fear a power which is no more, condemns the unjust abuse of authority with an inexorable severity.

To conclude, since history is such a dignified species of composition, and since the advantages attending it are so numerous, it must certainly be worth the attention of all, but especially of the young. The ingenious youth there beholds examples, worthy of imitation; as well as others which are set up, as beacons to posterity. He there beholds the inmost recesses of the human heart laid open; and all the principles which urge men to action, revolved and delineated. He there learns the end for which he was brought into the world. He can there behold and reduce to his advantage, the events which have taken place in distant ages, as well as those which are still taking place in his day. He there learns the steps through which human nature has advanced successively to improvement and civilization; all the ages of the world, with the differences beweten them, are held up to his view. Finally, while history instructs, it also pleases: while it describes the rise and fall of empires, it proves incontestibly, the transitory nature of all human enjoyments: while it unfolds the progress of reason and genius, it also paints, in striking colours, the weakness of the human mind; and while it shews, that neither in riches, in birth, or in power, does true glory consist, it at the same time inculcates the pleasing truth, that "virtue alone is happiness below." *R. E.*

Complaint of a Peruvian Husband.

(*From the Present State of Peru**.)

I Am a reputable and well-disposed man, wedded to a lady of great judgement and talents, according to vulgar report; well born, of a gentle disposition, possessing many graces and accomplishments, and endued with a rare wit. A certain friend of mine, a great observer in these matters, has noticed in her twenty-five different modes of laughing, and more than forty of looking. As a proof of her vivacity, he says that he has never seen her either gape or stretch herself, notwithstanding she has passed four nights in succession without sleep. In short, she is a precious pearl, and the theme of all the assemblies.

We will now take a view of the reverse of the medallion, which I shall describe with all possible fidelity. This same nymph, so gracious, and gifted with so many choice and exalted qualities, is the cause of my principal torments. I have a settled annual income, of little more than a thousand piastres, to which certain perquisites usually denominated by evil-minded persons *manos puercas* (illicit profits) being added, my revenue may be estimated at two thousand. I sincerely wish that I had millions to lay at the foot of my spouse; but I can assure you that I have not more than I have mentioned. Now to pro-

* This work consists of Extracts from the Peruvian Mercury, a periodical publication at Lima.

proceed to a recital of my troubles. She never misses a play; and at the bull feasts she must have her gallery provided. In the winter† season come the excursions, and the extra excursions to the mountains; the promenades, and the extra promenades, to the banks of the Amancaes river; and to crown the whole, she must set out to see the town of Atacongo, otherwise the house would be thrown into disorder. In the summer, the evenings are passed at the promenades of *La Piedra Lisa*. She regularly bathes with a female companion, and after having quitted the bath, takes a store of the refreshments and fruits that are hawked about. The regular meals within doors are not on that account a jot diminished.

From time to time, we keep the festivals of Lurin, that of San Pedro de Chorillo, the one which is celebrated at Bellavista, those of San Christoval, Santiago del Cercago, and the other peregrinations with which you are well acquainted, without reckoning, once a week at least, a day fixed by one of her companions for an excursion to a garden or plantation in the vicinity. Not an ecclesiastic takes the religious habit, or a nun or a monk even the vows, but she is the first to hasten to the ceremony. At the festivals of the blessed Virgin and the masses of the new year, her devotion is incredible; she scarcely sleeps on those days, that she may not lose any of these holy assemblies. But what deprives me of all patience is this, that in the midst of these rambles, and not satisfied with them, she never absents herself from a public execution. She knows to a minute when a capital punishment is to be inflicted on one; when another is to be whipped; and on these mornings she rises early, makes a hasty breakfast, and we set out for the square. I have not yet done,—When one of the lottery clerks passes by the house, during the few hours she is within doors, she calls him in, and after a long chit-chat about the chances past, present, and to come, stakes on four numbers at the least, which, with as many smaller adventures, amount to 8 piastres per month. "Pay them, my soul," she repeats, addressing herself to me; "I have not any loose cash about me!" One day to my great misfortune she had a hit, but such was the concourse of female visitants and their attendants to partake of the treat, and so many the presents distributed on the occasion, that I may say proverbially *the tart cost me a loaf*, or, in other words, I was obliged to make considerable disbursements: the hundred and twenty-five piastres gained by our fortunate adventure not sufficing to defray the expences. These things torment me not a little, but who is capable of resisting a lady?

As the fruit of our marriage we have three little boys, whose rearing is confided to the nurse and to a certain female, the bosom friend of my wife, who is the oracle of the house. We will leave this subject of the children, however, till another opportunity, as the discussion would lead us too far, and proceed to our more immediate object.

I have already mentioned my receipts and revenues: we shall now see what are the expenditures. The rent of the house amounts to four hundred and fifty piastres, and still the lady is not satisfied, because the parlour she observes, is too small for country dances. The ordinary expences of housekeeping, in eating and shoe leather, are not less than a thousand piastres. The extraordinaries, of calash

† In this part of Peru the winter begins at the latter end of the month of June, or at the commencement of July. It is then that the abatement of the before intense heats enables the inhabitants of Lima to make their rural excursions.

calash and mule, promenades and visits, exceed six hundred. Here, then, we find somewhat more than the two thousand piastres which I am able to scrape together with all my intelligence. But how are we to be clad? And how are the physician and surgeon, who make at least an hundred visits in the year, some for the lying in, others to the mother, and others to the baby, to be paid? According to a computation I have made on an average of five years, four *faldellins* (hoop petticoats,) are required for the summer, and at least two for the winter, in addition to which last, a thousand of supernumerary dresses are needed, because the faldellin which served for one occasion is not to be brought out in a hurry for another. How is all this to be discharged? And, finally, what are the means to pay the goldsmith who renews the fashions, the tailor who invents, changes and re-changes them, and, more especially the merchant who delivers to my wife, on credit, the satins, plushes, velvets, &c.? I am truly so perplexed that I know not where to turn myself. The commodes, the canopy, the ornamental paper, and the dial which stands on the table, are still unpaid for. I owe more than one half of the amount of the calash for which I bargained two years ago, and which is already in a ruinous condition. I am indebted for the whole of the fashionable hammock in which we now sleep, my wife having given the other to her bosom friend. I owe I know not how much to the tailor, shoemaker, washerman, cigar-maker, poulterer, peruke maker, to my barber, and to how many others I cannot say. All I know is, that a few days ago I saw an account at the house of the shoemaker, amounting to no less than one hundred and eighty five piastres, for shoes for my blessed spouse.

Public Diversions at Lima.

From the Same.

BESIDES theatres and coffee-houses, the inhabitants of Lima have the following peculiar to themselves.

The *Cock-matches*, a very favourite amusement of the inhabitants of Lima, were formerly not subject to any particular regulations either of time or place. The consequence was, that they not only occasioned many individuals to neglect the duties they owed to society, but excited continual quarrels among those who were the most addicted to this species of entertainment. To remedy this abuse, a particular building was erected in the year 1762, in the little square of Santa Catalina, the last in the city, and in a manner contiguous to its walls. A fitter situation could not have been made choice of for this purpose. The copious stream which flows in front of the edifice, and the extensive gardens by which it is surrounded on every side, not only render the prospect it possesses highly agreeable, but likewise contribute to its embellishment and cleanliness, preserving a pure and fresh air, without which it is certain that many serious diseases originate in theatres and other places of public resort.

The building itself forms a beautiful amphitheatre of a circular shape, with its range of seats, and nine open spaces for the spectators. There are two entrances, the passages leading from which are occupied by them, and on the opposite side are two other entrances, with their corresponding passages, in which the cocks that are destined to fight in the afternoon are separately kept by those who

who are interested in the sport. In the outer part of the circle there is a commodious stair case, by which to ascend to the apartments and galleries above, they being twenty-nine in number, without reckoning the one occupied by the judge, and distinguished from the others by its extent and decoration.

This amusement is permitted on Sundays and festivals, and twice weekly on working days. The price of admission to the passages is one real, to the seats two reals, and to the galleries four. The open spaces are occupied gratis. The doors are opened at two in the afternoon, and the diversion, which commences at four, is continued until vespers.—On particular days the concourse of persons of the different classes is very considerable, but not the smallest tumult occurs among those who are in the habit of betting. The authority of the judge, who is accompanied by a party of the military, is sufficiently respected to restrain every disorder; and as a further precaution, there are established rules for the decision of the doubtful cases.

The *Tennis-Court*, which is open to the public, affords to the spectator an agreeable hour of relaxation from his more serious pursuits, and to the player an exercise which contributes to his health. The bets which are made on either of the parties, ought not to exceed a few piastres. He who risks a quantity of ounces of gold is soon made sensible that he has been in search, not of an honest diversion, but of a ruinous game.

The *Bull-Feats* have their determinate time and place. When the prize-fighters are denied an opportunity to display their valour, they are admired on account of their legerity. The custom of hamstringing the bull that does not attack is very censurable: another method ought to be devised to kill him, without resorting to this one, which conveys the idea of cold and deliberate treachery. The spectators are not a little molested by the importunities of the venders of a particular description of punch, stiled by them *aqua de berros* (cress water) so much overcharged with brandy, that it would be fatal in any other country less moderate than Peru. In this diversion the mode is not so cruel as it was 6 or 8 years ago.

The assemblages of company on the banks of the *Amancaes* river, commence on St John's day, the 24 of June, and terminate at the close of September. The excursions to the hills * adjacent to Lima take place at the same time. The gentle *garua* †, descending from that station, covers with shrubs and flowers the sandy plains that terminate the valley, and the hills by which it is encompassed. These diversions, in so much as they are rural, delight, and are not attended by any bad consequences, unless when there is an excess in the repasts, and when the whole company come to a determination to sleep in the open air, or in a wretched hut deserted by the Indians.

Promenade.

The Promenade, which is not only the most considerable, but which it is in a manner indispensably necessary to

* Those hills are named the Amancaes and St Christopher. They may be considered as a continuation of the Cordilleras of the Andes mountains, notwithstanding they are comparatively very low, and project into the delightful valley of Rimac, in the centre of which Lima is situated.

† This is a provincial term, by which is implied, a very small mist, or dew, having the effect of diffusing an agreeable moisture over the earth. Such a revolution of the vapours which hover over the city and surrounding plains, must be highly agreeable to the inhabitants of the district of *Lostalles*, who never witness a formal shower of rain.

to attend, is that of the *Alameda*, or publick walk, on Sundays, and more especially on new year's day, and twelfth day, on account of the election of the alcaldes, or judges, on the second of August, on occasion of jubilee in the church in the vicinity, belonging to the Franciscan Recollets. The multitude of coaches and calashes; the diversity of their colours and structure; the neatness of the dresses; the illustrious persons who are present; and the superb attire of the ladies who embellish the scene;—all these objects concur to render this description of public spectacle very agreeable. Caprice has, notwithstanding, thrown some little perplexity in the way. A certain precision in the demeanour of those who are seated in the calashes, and who are obliged to regard each other stedfastly, without turning the head aside, together with the impossibility of appearing on foot without sinning against the received usage, are insufferable violences, more particularly to those who do not keep carriages. The public, however, begin to be sensible of these prejudices, and to shake them off.

Walk.

The Walk of *La Piedra Lisa* is solitary, and on that account destined for Philosophers prone to meditation. The thick foliage of the trees which surround it; their agreeable shade, the proximity of the river, the view of every part of the beautiful valley of *Lurigancho*; the near perspective of the city, and the landscape formed by the cultivated grounds on the opposite bank; not only gratify the sight, but likewise inspire a soft enthusiasm, and elevate the spirit to the contemplation of the supreme Creator of Nature.

Peruvian Literary Characters.

From the same.

Father Juan Perez Menacho was born in Lima in the year 1565; his parents were equally distinguished by an illustrious descent, and by the exercise of the milder virtues. At the age of six years he could read, write, cypher and draw, possessing at the same time the christian doctrine so perfectly, that it was his task to instruct all the other children in the school. His stature was prodigious; at seven years of age he appeared to have attained his fifteenth year; and at five-and twenty he had grown in such a proportion, that there was not any person, in the kingdom, whom he did not, like Saul, exceed from the shoulder upward.—He was scarcely ten years of age when he had learned by heart the whole of the psaltery, with the pious intention of replying to the priest when he accompanied the holy sacrament.

In 1579, he began his grammatical studies; in the space of two years completed his course of philosophy. At the age of seventeen years, in 1582, he entered into the Society of Jesus, and was received, as a noviciate, into the college named St Joseph, situated in the suburb del Cercado, it being the first society possessed in the Capital. His noviciate and theological studies having been completed in the space of two years, he was appointed professor of philosophy, notwithstanding he had not yet been ordained. This privilege, among the Jesuits, was exclusively enjoyed by father Francisco Luarez in Salmancas, and by our Father Menacho in Lima.

He next became professor of Theology

logy in the city of Cuzco, and after having resided there for some years returned to Lima to fill the same chair in the College of San Pablo.

The royal university having presented a petition to that effect, he was called to the first chair of theology, which he occupied on the death of his master, Father Avila, in 1601. On that occasion he afforded a remarkable instance of the retentiveness of his memory, which was so good, that what he had once read, remained deeply imprinted in somuch that he never forgot it, or changed the smallest of the words. Being seated in the professor's chair, in the presence of the viceroy of the members of the royal audience of the nobility, chapter, doctors, &c. he requested the Rector to order one of the secretaries to open at random the book of the theology of St Thomas, and name to him the question and article which should thus fortuitously present themselves.— This having been done, he repeated the article literally, and commented on it for an hour, to the admiration of all present.

He continued to teach theology in the royal university of St Mark, for the space of twenty-five years, without any interruption. His studies and application were unwearied and unremitting: he employed daily from ten to twelve hours in reading and meditation. There was not a subject, however complicated and obscure, which he could not comprehend without the necessity of a reperusal.

To his eminent wisdom he united the exercise of the christian virtues, and possesed, in an extraordinary degree, humility, purity, a contempt of all sublunary enjoyments, and patience. The latter enabled him to support the excruciating pains under which he laboured for upwards of fifteen years, in consequence of a fall from the top of a staircase, in fleeing from the devastations of the dreadful earthquake which occurred at Lima in the month of October 1609. He expired without a groan, on the 20th of January 1626, in the 61st year of his age, having preserved his judgement and faculties until the latest hour. His funeral was attended by the Archbishop of Lima, the ecclesiastical and secular chapters, the religious communities, and the whole of the nobility residing in the capital. The tears of the poor, the encomiums of the learned, and the grief of all, were his funereal panegyric and his triumph.

Don Antonio Leon Pinelo was the eldest of three brothers, all of them distinguished by their learning and accomplishments. It has not been precisely ascertained whether he was born in Lima or in another part of the kingdom; but it is certain that he was entered as a student in the royal university of St Mark, where his preceptor, Dr Velazques, a native of Lima, inspired him with a taste for the study of thejurisprudence of the Indies. Accordingly in 1623 he published a discourse on the importance and methodical compilement (recopilacion,) of the laws of the Indies, which was so well received in Spain, that it procured him the appointment of Reporter to the supreme council for the affairs of the Indies. He afterwards composed two volumes, in which he made a practical application of the theory of his discourse; and which, under the title of "compilement of the laws of the "Indies," are consulted at this hour in all affairs relative to the jurisprudence of the Spanish colonies.— In prosecuting this very arduously, he appears to have laboured with a most indefatigable industry. "Having," he observes, "obtained permission to consult all the books and papers contained in the departments, of the two secretaries of Peru and New Spain, I perused, in a space of

two

two years, five hundred books of manuscript schedules, and in them upwards of 120,000 leaves, and more than three hundred thousand decisions, the minutes of which are in my possession.

From these materials I have drawn my first volume; and am now engaged in my second, by which the work will be completed."

It was followed by two productions, one on the polity of the Indies, and the other on the ecclesiastical and spiritual government. Into the latter he introduced upwards of three hundred pontifical decisions, relative to the Indies, drawn from the apostolical bulls and briefs, and from the replies of the congregations of cardinals.

At the particular request of the Duke of Modena, he next wrote and published an epitome of the oriental and occidental library, in which, with infinite labour and diligence, he analyzed the productions of all the authors who had at that time published on either of the Indies.—Considerable additions were afterwards made to this interesting work, which was reprinted in 1737, in three folio volumes, by order of the enlightened Spanish minister, Don Gonzales de Garcia, to whom the republic of letters is indebted for new editions of many old and scarce tracts relative to South America.

Anxious to enrich his country with whatever depended on his genius, talents, and assiduous application, Pinello afterwards composed a work, in four books, entitled, "The Foundation, and Historical and Political Grandeur, of the famous city of los Reyes (Lima.") It was drawn up with much study and care; as likewise, his "History of the Imperial City of Potosi, with the discovery of its rich mines." These productions were never printed, but several MS. copies are known to have been in the hands of the curious. As there is a great vacuity in the civil, political, and literary histories of that time, it is earnestly to be desired that they may be one day recovered. They were followed by a treatise on the royal confirmations by the political state of the West Indies; the ecclesiastical and political history of the churches; the history of the supreme council of the Indies; the paradise of the new world, an apologetic commentary on the natural and choice history of the West Indies; deliberations on the council of the Indies; the patriarchal dignity of the Indies, its institution, exercise, pre-eminences, and corresponding prerogatives; and grand chancellor of the Indies. The above works were published between the years 1653 and 1658, with the exception of the former, which appeared so early as 1630, and of the latter, which is still preserved, in MS. in the library of the Duke of Abba at Madrid.

Our author's "Life of Santo Torribio," furnished the principal materials for nine other productions, which appeared on the same subject, and was not equalled by any one of them in the purity and perspicuity of the style and notices. In his treatise entitled "Ancient and modern veils on the faces of the women, their conveniences and mischiefs, or Illustration of the Royal pragmatics relative to the disguise of females," he discourses learnedly on the veils of all the nations of the world, and concludes by the following propositions: "That the women should go abroad uncovered in Castille, is a law which ought to be observed, without their being allowed to appear veiled or disguised.—That they should cover the face, by throwing the mantle over it, without affectations contrivance, or artifice, is lawful and honest, and ought to be allowed so long as there is not a law which enacts the contrary.—That they should cover the one half of the eye, disclosing a part of the

view

view is lascivious and unnecessary, and ought to be every where prohibited, &c.

In 1636 our author published, in Madrid, a quarto work, on the question: *whether chocolate breaks the ecclesiastical fast?* This work is replete with erudition, and is couched in a natural style, free from the pompous affectation which in his time began to infect the Spanish writers, and by which the language was corrupted and altered for more than a century. He also composed several tracts and orations on sacred subjects, together with a poem on the conception of the blessed virgin; in somuch that our illustrious Peruvian was not only a civilian of the most distinguished class, but likewise theologist, canonist, historian, orator, and poet. He has, notwithstanding, been denied a slight mention in the French Dictionary, entitled, by misnomer, the Impartial.

As a reward for his eminent services, the king appointed him resident minister at Sevilie for the commerce of the Indies. As, however, his presence at the court would not be dispensed with, he was recalled shortly after to Madrid, where the post of principal chronologist of the Indies was bestowed on him, he being still allowed to retain the honours and emoluments of hisministerial appointment. The last production of the prolific pen of Don Antonio Pinelo, which remains to be recorded, is his history and annals of Madrid, carried down to the year 1658: it was preserved in MS. in the the library of Count Villa-Umbrosa, the president of Castile.

Friar Francisco del Castillo, a lay brother of the order of mercy, was born in Lima, where he was cut off, a few years ago, in the meridian of his life. It is not certain whether he came into the world with an irreparable obstacle in the organs of vision, or was deprived of his sight in his infancy, so as to have been prevented from receiving the instructions which are bestowed on children from the earliest dawn of reason, and are continued, with a constant application, during their literary progress, at a time when the external means of collecting information preserve all their vigour. In despight of these invincible impediments, by which the channels were choaked, he was a prodigy of intelligence and comprehension. It was sufficient for him to hear a theme, however lofty, to be enabled to descant on it, and to bestow on it every illustration of which it was susceptible. He was delighted when the theologians expounded to him the most abstruse points of their profession; and repeated, without study or hesitation, what he had acquired without difficulty. When, at his request, the students conferred together on the subjects of their tasks, he instantly became more effectually master of them than were those by whom they had been communicated.

But what rendered his talents most conspicuous was Versification. Without any other knowledge of the poetic art than that which he derived from nature, he expressed himself in verse at once fluent, natural, beautiful, and copious. He proposed to himself subjects, and gave them extemporaneously in harmonious poetry.

Without stop or interruption, he varied the kind of metre at his own pleasure, or at the request of those who were present. The sublime theological, philosophical, philological, and historical points which he learned in conversation, flowed from his mouth without quitting the company, in the richest vein of composition.

Alone, he framed a comedy, either on a subject given to him or on one he drew from his fertile imagination: he selected the performers from among

among those whowere assembled, and happily suggested to each of these actors and actresses, what was best adapted to his extemporaneous drama. He engaged with men of genius and talents, in the composition of verses answering to each other in succession (*carmina amoebæa.*) and constantly obtained the superiority and triumph.

Mythology supplied him with ornaments, history offered to him a store of subjects, the sciences endowed him with mental illumination, and he profited by the whole to display his inexhaustible facility.—He played on various instruments: his common mode of versifying was to touch a guitar, and, at the close of the day, to recapitulate all that he had done, said, treated, disputed and discussed, without omitting any of the circumstances; which he constantly realized with grace and ingenuity, and preserved, in the intervening personages, their language and character. On this account there was not any fashionable assemblage, and festival, banquet, rejoicing or meeting, to which he was not invited and earnestly solicited.

The following case of mania, altho' it may not be singular in its kind, is interesting, in as much as it presents an additional beacon to those who, in attempting to accomplish that which is impracticable, incur the risk of an alienation of their reason.

Don Diego Lopez, a native of Pontevedra in Gallicia, resided many years in Lima, and died there at an advanced age. He possessed more than a common share of mathematical knowledge; and having heard that the Paris academy of Sciences offered a considerable premium to him who should discover, for the benefit of the longitudes at sea, the quadrature of the circle, his wish for a reward, and for a celebrity, which would so effectually promote his happiness, agitated him to such a degree, that, laying aside every thought of business, he exerted all his powers and faculties, and drew up his principles, such as they were, in battle array. He began to draw lines, to make calculations, and to resolve problems, cherishing, after a time, the idea that the discovery was not impossible.

Confined to this sole labour, he formed tables, circles, and other apparatuses, in the construction of which he went so far as to employ wood. He filled with numbers and geometrical figures many reams of paper, which he kept, turned over, and combined incessantly, until at length he became fully persuaded that the precious discovery was made.

He was so highly delighted with his invention, that he announced it to the whole world. The incredulity of many persons obliged him to have recourse to the professors and teachers of the mathematics, who, however strenuously he maintained that he was right, constantly pronounced his labours to be as defective as useless,

These very attempts to undeceive him, had the effect of engaging him to lay out, in paper, the bounties which his friends bestowed on him for his support, to the end that he might be enabled to continue his operations. In his distress, he consoled himself with saying, that a nobleman of the first distinction in the capital was indebted to him six millions of piastres, as a reward for the secret of the Quadrature, which he had revealed to him. Every day he repaired to the house of this nobleman, and did not leave it empty-handed; insomuch that the efficacy of the impertinent claim of the maniac, and the philosophical patience and generosity of the supposed debtor, became the admiration of all.

At length he drew up a memorial, addressed to the viceroy, in which, styling himself the Hercules of Geography,

raphy, and the prodigy of the mathematics, he beseeched him, as an ardent lover of the sciences, and of their progress, to transmit his discovery to Paris, and to demand for him the reward, to which he thought himself justly entitled. When in the act of presenting it, he was suddenly snatched off by death, towards the close of the month of December 1790; and his toil of fifty years, contained in a prodigious heap of papers, was what he left as an inheritance to a natural daughter. Thus perished miserably this laborious investigator of the quadrature of the circle.

His case brings to our recollection another of a similar nature, but having a different object. Don Manuel de Torquemada, formerly principal equerry to the viceroy, the Marquis of Castledosrius, augmented the number of maniacs. This man polished, discreet, and highly agreeable in conversation, finally concentrated the whole of his ideas in the construction of a machine, simply consisting of a slab and muller, similar to those employed by the apothecaries in levigating their powders; with which he asserted that he could refine all the ores in Peru, and pave the streets of the capital with bars of silver.—This persuasion took so strong a hold of him, that his society at length became tiresome and painful, as he could speak of nothing but his incomprehensible discovery.

Letters from Dr Blair *to* Mr Bruce *on the publication of his Travels into* Abyssinia.

1. DEAR SIR,

I Have at length got hold of your book, and gone through it all. As I was so great an advocate with you for the publication, you may naturally expect to have my opinion of it when published. With the rest of the world, I had great expectations from the work, and I can now say, that I have not been disappointed. Large as your book is, and in all its parts not equally interesting, I can assure you, I was sorry when I had done with it. It contains much information, and much curious matter. You have made a great addition to our knowledge of the geography of the world, and revealed a part of the earth that was before unknown.

There has been a sort of prejudice against your Abyssinian annals; and I believe it is the part of the work the least generally read. I went through the whole, however, and was entertained with the history of that strange and savage people.—There is much ecclesiastical information in that part of the work.—Indeed, without reading that part of it which approaches to our own times, when we came to the reign of King Bacuffa, there is no understanding the subsequent intrigues of court, which occur in the history of your own adventures. I must observe, however, that in these intrigues, there occurs sometimes a confusion and intricacy, through the similarity, and sometimes the sameness of Abyssinian names for different persons. In your memorable passage through the Nile with the king's army, for instance, before the battle of Limjour, in the third volume, you mention Ayto Aylo, and Teela Mariam, as lost in the passage, and never more heard of. As I knew these persons to have been great friends of yours, I was sorry for their death, and wondered that you did not lament more over it. But I found afterwards (if I am not mistaken,) that your two friends of that name were still living, and that these must have been some other persons. We hear afterwards of a Teela Mariam,

a young lady of great beauty, who, I suppose, from the name, must have been a daughter of your friend the secretary. In that multitude of strange names, however, great distinctness in repeating them was requisite.

Your adventures in your return from Abyssinia, and the many perils you had to encounter, is a most interesting part of the work. By that time, however, I was become so much acquainted with your Abyssinian princes and chieftains, your Ras Michael, that terrible fellow, and your Messrs Fasil, Gusho, Powussen, &c. that I was sorry to leave the history of their adventures. You make me absolutely in love with your Ozoro Esther. Have you never heard a word of what is become of her, and your other old friends there? I should wish much to know. You drop a hint, that you had heard a report of King Tecla Haimanout's being defeated and slain. Considering the great connexion you had with him, and still more with these two brave men, Ayto Confu and Engedan, I wonder you did not manage some correspondence, by means of Jidda, to hear something of the state of that country after you left it. You see that you interested me in your Abyssinian story.

With regard to your being so much the hero of your own tale, which all the petty critics will be laying hold of, that is what I find not the least fault with. On the contrary, I have been always of opinion, that the personal adventures of a traveller in a strange country, are not only the most entertaining, but among the most instructive parts of the work, and let us more into the manners and circumstances of the country, than any information that general observation can give us. You have gone through more hardships, and have encountered dangers in a greater variety of trying circumstances, I am fully persuaded, than any man now alive. And whatever those who are unacquainted with you may think, they who know, as well as I do, the uncommon powers both of body and mind which you possess, will find nothing but what is perfectly natural and credible, in any circumstances which you relate of your conduct.

In the course of your work you have introduced some discussions, which I see will be considered as unnecessary. What you have said in defence of Oriental polygamy is ingenious, and I really think well supported. I am in the same sentiments with you about what you call the paroxysm of modern philanthropy respecting the slave trade; but I do not see that you had much occasion to enter into that controversy. In the long dissertation in the first volume concerning the Cushites, their carriers the Shepherds, the origin of language, &c. you are very learned. But in a subject of such remote antiquity, the authorities are, to say the truth, very slender and doubtful. However your discussion is as plausible as any of that conjectural erudition can be.

Before your finally leaving Abyssinia, I expected you to have given us some general views of the country where we had been travelling so long: respecting the size and extent of the empire; the number of its population, so far as you could conjecture; the climate and soil in general; the character of the people; and any miscellaneous observations on manners which had been omitted. Several of these things, I confess, may be picked up in different parts of your narrative, and in the chapters where you give an account of the division of the Abyssinian provinces, &c. But still it would have been of great use to have brought together, in one view at last, such of these particulars as I have suggested

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in one chapter, that the reader might leave the country with a distinct and summary immpression of it on his mind. If there be any desideratum in the book, I think it is this; and in a subsequent edition I should be very glad to have such a chapter added. It is, for instance, a very singular circumstance in Abyssinia, that there is no sort of dancing practised, in which they differ so totally from the nations on the western coast of Africa.

You do mention this, but slightly; it would deserve, I think, to be more fully brought out, and would naturally lead into some discussion concerning the character and temper of the natives, their general manner of living, and passing their time, &c. In conversation, I remember your telling me, that Abyssinia was a kingdom not so large as France. I do not remember any general view of its extent or population in your book.

With regard to your style, I was so much carried along with the matter, that I gave no critical attention to it. In general, it appears to me easy, natural, and unaffected, which is all that in a work of such length is required.

Your description of what passes at an Abyssinian feast, was necessary to be given, as a historian, though it exhibits, I must confess, a very indecent scene, and gives a view of manners carried to a degree of public dissolution, which prevails not in Otaheite, nor in any regular society I ever read of. This, I think, might give room for such discussion on the manners of the people, as I wished to be added to your book. They are certainly, as you often hint, a very sad race. In what manner do the ordinary and common people live?

I am fresh come, as you may see, from reading your book, which I have just now returned to the bookseller who lent it me. Being full of your subject, I have thrown out all that at present occurred to me on it, with that entire freedom, which I know you will take in good part, though there are none of my observations of much consequence. It would have been a thousand pities if you had gone to your grave without giving so great an acquisition of discovery to the learned world.

I have a great inclination, in place of designing you, on the back of this long letter, "of Kinnaird," to design you "of Geesh, Esq." Your Lordship of the Fountains of the Nile, I really think, ought to be perpetuated by this title. I would change the name of Kinnaird into Geesh; and I think you should obtain leave from the heralds' office to have some emblem of the fountains of that celebrated river brought into your coat of arms. Wishing you all health and prosperity, after your long labours, I have the honour to be, with great esteem and respect, my dear Sir, your most obedient, and affectionate humble servant,

HUGH BLAIR.

Restalrig, June 17th 1790.

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2. DEAR SIR,

I return you, with many thanks, the several letters, with the communication of which you favoured me. I never doubted that your travels, the more they are known, would the more draw public attention, and possess that place in the public esteem which they justly merit. You have enlarged our knowledge of this habitable earth, and, to much entertainment, have added much instruction. The only desideratum I ever found in them was as I mentioned to you formerly, some more general views of the kingdom of Aybssinia; of its extent, population, manners, &c. which I still wish you would have in your view in a future edition.

As to your letters, I am at a loss who this John Anderson is, who is

so

so full of Russia. The opinion and testimony alone of the Bishop of Carlisle, a man of much knowledge and good sense, is a whole host. I do not get the Monthly Review, and never saw that article in it, which has been so injurious to you. Indeed I seldom see any Reviews, unless what is called the Analytical one, which a friend of mine takes and commonly sends to me; and that Review appears abundantly favourable to you. But I entirely agree with Dr Douglas, that the reviews are beneath your notice.—They are always guided by the interest of some booksellers; and it is not on their opinions that the reputation of books and authors will depend. I am so much of this mind, that though I lately published a volume of sermons, I never gave myself the smallest trouble to inquire what the several reviewers said of it, or whether they took any notice of it at all.

I cannot tell you whether Walton's Polyglott Bible be in our library. It is seldom open at this time of the year. I am very happy to hear that your health is better. I hope it will soon become confirmed, and that we shall have the pleasure of seeing you in town in Winter. I have the honour to be, my dear Sir, your most obedient, and most faithful humble servant,

HUGH BLAIR.

Restalrig, Sept 29th 1790.

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

An Historical and Critical Essay on the Revival of the Drama in Italy.—By Joseph Cooper Walker, M. R. I. A. 8vo. 7s. Mundell and Son.

IN the preface to this work, the author justly complains that the poetry of modern Italy has, till of late, laboured under a heavy load of obloquy. Certain French critics, misled probably by a too exclusive admiration of the ancients, had represented it as a mere tissue of conceits and false wit; and their judgment being too implicitly adopted by Addison, became generally current in this country. But when our scholars came to study the Italian language, and to form an opinion for themselves, it soon appeared, that these faults had been greatly exaggerated, and were amply compensated by the numberless beauties with which these writers abounded. The poems therefore of Dante and Petrarch, of Ariosto and Tasso, are now in the hands of every reader of taste. But Mr Walker has the merit of having first called the attention of the public to the Italian drama, a department in which that country was later of excelling, and in which therefore her merits are less generally known. Having in his "Historical memoir on Italian tragedy," given a view of the art in its most flourishing state, he now makes a retrograde movement, and treats of it in its rude and early condition. We think the public indebted to Mr Walker for having undertaken this task, which is more laborious and less agreeable than the other, and he seems to have collected a great deal of curious information on the subject.

We are first introduced to the Troubadours, who began with tales which each recited by himself, till interlocutors being introduced, they assumed something like a dramatic form. Of these composers Faidit is the most celebrated; and even Petrarch appeared to have written some comedies resembling these. This seems to have been chiefly from motives of charity, and in compliance with

with the humble solicitations of these strolling performers, who seem then to have been reduced very low. He says,

"I have often experienced their importunities. They come now but rarely to me, either out of respect to my age, or because my studies have taken another turn, or perhaps deterred by my frequent refusals; for, often weary of their importunate demands, I treat them with harshness, and remain inflexible. Sometimes, touched with the misery or humility of the supplicant, I employ a few hours in drawing from the treasures of my mind a production which enables him to live. I have seen several depart from me poor and naked, who returned some time after clad in silk, and with replenished purses, to thank me for having saved them from perishing for want." P. 12.

The only means we have of forming an idea of these productions are some remains of Petrarch, in one of which there are only three interlocutors, one of whom is the author himself

In the hands of Mussato, a native of Padua, the drama assumed a more regular form. He had several followers, the best of whom was Gregorio Corraro, nephew of Gregory XII. These productions partake deeply of that atrocity which seems to have marked in a great degree the character of the times. In one of them the hero is a devil that has taken upon him a human form; another is founded on the story of Progne and Philomela; and in a third Pluto and the Furies are among the principal actors.

But the most numerous class was that which went under the name of mysteries and moralities, in which the chief object was the inculcating of some moral and religious truth.—They consisted generally of an uninterrupted dialogue extremely rude, and in which all rules of unity were set at defiance. The entertainment opened with a prologue spoken by an angel, and concluded with a moral drawn from the subject. Music was frequently introduced; and the performer, when he had finished, declared he had formerly been a thief, but that now he earned an honest livelihood by playing on his pipe. As a specimen of these performances we are presented with an analysis of one composed by Lorenzo di Medici. It opens three days after the Martyrdom of St Agnes, several of whose relations declare that she had appeared to them in a dream announcing her reception into heaven. We are then introduced to Constantia, daughter of Constantine the Great, who is grievously affected with an inveterate leprosy. Having tried every other remedy without success, she at last resolves to visit the tomb of St Agnes, where she meets an immediate cure. Her hand is then demanded by Gallicanus, one of Constantine's generals; and the emperor, though much surprized at the demand, shews an unaccountable anxiety to bring it about.—Constantia however requires as a preliminary that her suitor should first have overcome the Dacians; which he readily undertakes; and having obtained the aid of an angel, quickly returns with the King of Dacia prisoner. The subject then changes to Constantine's resignation of his empire, and he is succeeded by his son Constantinus. The new emperor, having lost his two brothers in battle, impiously blasphemes the christian religion as the cause of this disaster; upon which he suddenly falls down dead. Julian is then raised to the throne, and commences a furious persecution against the Christians; till S. Mercurius, under the direction of the Virgin Mary, pierces him with an invisible wound; with which the action at length closes.—The attachment to these representations was probably the cause why the drama did not improve more under this magnificent patron of genius. The Orpheo of Politian however is of a much superior kind, and is considered by Mr Walker as the origin

both

both of the pastoral drama, and of the modern imitations of the Greek stage; but we have no room to give any analysis of it.

In the gay and splendid courts of Ferrara, Urbino, and Mantua, and above all in that of Leo X. we may naturally expect to find a partiality in favour of theatrical entertainments. Those exhibited there seem to have been chiefly translations or close imitations of Grecian and Roman dramas. At length a singular institution took place; at Florence and Sienna academies were formed with the express object of improving theatrical entertainments. These appear to have first given a correct and regular form to the Italian drama, and doubtless prepared the way for that still more improved state of which Mr Walker has treated in his other work, and with which therefore his present one closes.

In compliance with a judicious suggestion of Dr Anderson, Mr Walker has diversified his account of dramatic performances with short biographical notices of their authors. As a specimen of his style we extract the following account of Boiardo, the celebrated author of the Orlando Innamorato.

Matteo Maria Bojardo, count of Scandiano, was born about the year 1434, in Fratta, according to Mazzuchelli; but Barotti and Tiraboschi, with more appearance of probability, suppose this event to have taken place in Scandiano, a fief of the house of Bojardo, whence Matteo Maria derived his title. He was the son of Giovanni Bojardo, and of Lucia Strozzi, sister of the celebrated Tito Vespasiano.—Where he acquired the rudiments of his education does not appear; but we find that he was removed, at a very early period of life, to the university of Ferrara, where he was placed under the immediate care of Socino Benzi. Here he enjoyed the instruction of Guarino Veronese in the Greek language, which he continued, during the remainder of his days, to cultivate with great ardour and success. Of his profound skill in this language his translations from Lucian, Herodotus, and Xenophon, are existing monuments. In 1469, he was sent, with other nobility of the court of Borso, to meet the emperor Frederic III. and conduct him to Ferrara, whither he was repairing to visit Borso, whom he had, a few years before, created duke of Modena, out of gratitude for the hospitable and splendid reception he had experienced at his court. In 1471 he was again honourably distinguished by the amiable and munificent Borso. On receiving an invitation from Paul II. to repair to Rome, in order to receive, at the hands of his holiness, the ducal crown of Ferrara, Borso added Bojardo to his train on this occasion. This train, which consisted of five hundred gentlemen the chamberlains and pages of the court, one hundred menial servants, and one hundred and fifty mules, were clothed, according to their degree, in brocade, velvet, or fine cloth; the bells of the mules were of silver; and the dresses, liveries, and trappings, covered with gold and silver embroidery.

Having assisted at the pompous investiture, he returned from Rome, in 1472, and retired to Scandiano, where he married Taddea Gonziga, of the family of the counts of Novellara. Borso dying soon after his investiture, he was succeeded by his nephew, Ercole I. who, inheriting the passion for letters which had so long distinguished the family of Este, invited Bojardo to his court, and honoured him with the most flattering reception. "In the court of duke Borso and his successor," says Gibbon, "Bojardo, count of Scandiano, was respected as a noble, a soldier, and a scholar." A treaty of marriage being set on foot between Ercolo and Eleanora of Arragon, daughter of the king of Naples, Bojardo was nominated by the duke to conduct his intended bride to Ferrara. In the state-paper which contains his appointment, he is called *clarissimum et insignem virum*, by the duke, who bestows on him, in the same paper, other epithets equally flattering. This gracious earnest of the Duke's favour, was followed by an appointment to the government of Reggio, from which he was removed to the more honourable and lucrative office of Capitano of Modena. But he did not long enjoy

enjoy this exalted situation. Addicted to pleasure, and devoted to his muse, he neglected the duties of his office, and merited, if he did not suffer, the displeasure of his patron. In 1494, he retired to Reggio, where he died, on the night of 21st December, in the castle of that city, a venerable edifice, within whose walls, about 20 years before Ariosto had been born;—an event which, by a secret and insensible operation on the mind of the Homer of Ferrara, might have irresistibly impelled him to the source whence the "Orlando Furioso" flowed,—the *fonte, onde poi è uscito il Furioso*, are the words of Gravina, speaking of the "Orlando Innamorato." As the cause of Bojardo's death is not mentioned by any of his biographers, Fancy may attribute it to the shock which his exquisite sensibility received on the hearing that the French armies had entered Italy, and were spreading death and devastation before them. The effect which this intelligence had on his feelings, appears from the abrupt manner in which he breaks off in a very interesting narrative, in lib. iii. cant. 9. of his "Orlando Innamorato."

Having given vent to his feelings, and painted the horrors of the coming storm, he expresses a doubt of his ever resuming the interrupted tale,—the pen drops from his hand,—and, with the prophetic sigh which he breathed on closing the poem, his soul seems to have fled! P. 186—191.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

Works lately published.

1. A System of Mineralogy, by Robert Jameson, vol. II. 8vo. 12s.
2. The Scholar's Vade-Mecum; or, a New Dictionary, Latin and English. *Third Edition* much improved; by James Moir, 8vo. 5s.
3. Thoughts on public trusts; 12mo. 2s. 6d.
4. Encyclopædia Britannica; Fourth Edition, vol. III. Part I. 15s.
5. The works of Bishop Butler, now first collected, 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.
6. A new edition of Hume and Smollet's History of England; 13 vols. 8vo. 3l. 18s. l. p. 5l, 5s.
7. A new edition of Smith's Wealth of Nations, 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.
8. Fergusson's Lectures on Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Optics, Geography, and Dialing; a new edition with notes, and an appendix adapted to the present state of the arts and sciences. By David Brewster, A.M. in 2 vols. 8vo. and a quarto volume of plates, 1l. 1s. boards.

Dr James Playfair, Principal of the United College of St Andrews, has circulated Proposals for publishing by Subscription, a Complete System of Geography, Ancient and Modern, in six volumes quarto.—The whole of the work being ready for the press, the first volume will be published as soon as a competent number of subscribers is obtained, and the subsequent volumes will appear without any unnecessary delay. Each volume is to contain between seven and eight hundred pages, and will be accompanied by eight or ten ancient and modern maps, elegantly engraved by the most eminent artists in Britain, and designed to form a separate atlas. We understand the Professor has been nearly thirty years engaged in perfecting this great design. Dr Playfair is already advantageously known to the public by a work on Chronology.

A new edition of Mr Scott's beautiful poem entitled "The Lay of the last Minstrel," is in the press.

In the press and will be published in the beginning of next month, Poems in the Scotch and English languages. By the Rev. James Nicol, minister of Traquair, in 2 vols. 12mo.

Books and Pamphlets published in London in August 1805.

Agriculture.

GEORGICAL Essays, vol. 5, 6; by Dr Hunter, of York; 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards.

The Complete Grazier; or Farmer and Cattle Dealer's Assistant; by a Lincolnshire Grazier; 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

Antiquities.

Views of Reading Abbey, 4to. 2l. 2s.

Biography.

Memoirs of Maria Antoinetta, Archduchess of Austria, Queen of France and Navarre; by Joseph Weber, foster brother of the unfortunate Queen; translated from the French, by R. C. Dallas, Esq. vol. 1. royal 8vo.

Memoirs of Charles Lee Lewes, containing Anecdotes, Historical and Biographical, of the English, Scottish, and Irish Stages, during a period of Forty Years; 4 vols. 16s. boards.

The Life of the late John Elwes, Esq. corrected and enlarged with an Appendix entirely new; by Edward Topham, Esq. with a Head of the Author, and of Mr Elwes; 4s. 6d. boards.

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European Commerce, or new and secure Channels of Trade with the Continent of Europe, particularly with Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany, including also the Trade of the Rivers Elbe, Weser, and Ems; by J. Jepson Oddy; 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. boards.

Divinity.

A Sermon on the Duty of the Relations of those who are in dangerous Illness, and the Hazard of hasty Interments; preached at Lancaster, July 17, 1805.

Practical Essays on Select Parts of the Liturgy of the Church of England; by the Rev. T. Biddulph, A. M. 5 vols. 12mo. 1l. 8s. boards.

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Literary Intelligence, English *and* Foreign.

THE travels undertaking by Messrs. Alexander Von Humboldt and Aime Bonpland, into the interior of America excite general interest. In fact, there are few countries so worthy of the attention and investigation of enlightened men, and few travellers have combined with the spirit of observation, and the numerous attainments and talents possessed by Messrs. von Humboldt and Bonpland, such ardour for the improvement of the sciences, such courage and success in the execution of the plan they had formed. Messrs. Levrault, School, and Co. have published a Prospectus of the Travels of these gentlemen, the publication of which has been committed to them by the authors. Travellers say they, have, in general, introduced all their observations into the body of their works. M. von Humboldt has, however, thought proper to follow a contrary method, and to treat separately of objects which are of a different nature. He is, therefore, determined first to give to the public detached collections, containing whatever relates more particularly to astronomy, geology, botany, zoology, &c. before he publishes what may properly be denominated his Travels, which will embrace every thing connected with general physics, the origin of nations, their manners, their civilization, prosperity, antiquities, commerce, and political economy. Of this portion of his observations, and the

the History of his Travels, he will at present publish only an abridged account, entitled Abridged Relation of Travels between the Tropics, performed in the Interior of the new Continent, in the Years 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, and 1803. Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland, continue the publishers, being united by the ties of the most intimate friendship, having shared all the fatigues and all the dangers of this expedition, have agreed that all their publications shall bear these names jointly. The preface of each work will announce to which of the two each distinct part belongs. This arrangement will accelerate the enjoyment of the public, and will facilitate to a greater number the means of acquiring what will demand a less advance at a time. Besides, it is not agreeable to be interrupted in the midst of a narrative, sometimes by the details of an astronomical observation, and at others by the description of a plant or an unknown animal. He will publish, at the same time, his astronomical observations, and the tables of his barometrical and geodifical measures, under the title of Collection of astronomical Observations, and Measures executed in the New Continent; and, as in his Voyage, he confines himself in mentioning an altitude to the statement of it, without saying whether it was found by the barometer or whether it was founded on geodifical measures. M. Humboldt then collects into a separate work all the phenomena presented by the atmosphere and the soil of the equinoctial regions. This work, the result of all the investigations undertaken by our philosopher during his five years travels in both hemispheres, is entitled, Essay on the Geography of Plants, or physical Picture of the equinoctial Regions, founded on the Observations and Measures taken between the Latitude of 10° South and 10° North, in 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, and 1803. A large plate represents a section, passing over the summit of Chimborazo, carried from the coasts of the South Sea to the shores of Brasil. It indicates the progressive vegetation, from the interior of the soil which contains cryptogamous plants, to the perpetual snows, which are the limits of all vegetation. Among these is distinguished the vegetation of palm-trees, &c. that of fern-trees, quinquina, and gramineous plants. The name of each plant is written at the height at which it is found, according to the measures determined by M. von Humbolt. Fourteen scales, placed on each side of the table, relate to the Chemical composition of the air, of its temperature, of its hygrostopical and cynanometrical state, of the electrical phenomena, of the horizontal refraction, of the decrease of gravitation, of culture, of the soil, of the height at which the different kinds of tropical animals live, &c. It is without doubt, the most general physical table, of any portion of the globe, ever attempted. The same booksellers are likewise printing two other works, which belong to descriptive natural history; one on botany and the other on zoology.

The herbary which these travellers brought from Mexico, the Cordilleras of the Andes, the Oronoko, Rio Negro, and the river of Amazons, is one of the richest in exotic plants that was ever conveyed to Europe. Having long resided in countries which no botanist had ever visited before them, it is easy to conceive how many new genera and species there must be among the 6300 kinds which they collected under the tropics of the new continent. Were they to publish at once the systematic description of all these vegetables, they would employ several years in ascertaining what is really new, or they would run the risk of publishing, under new names, plants already known. It therefore appeared preferable to give, without any regular order, the designs of the new genera and species, which they have been able sufficiently to determine, and to publish at a subsequent period, a work without plates, which contains the diagnoses of all the species, systematically arranged. It is with this view that they publish the equinoctial Plants collected in Mexico, the Cuba, the Provinces of Caraccas, Cumana, and Barcelona, in the Andes of new Granada, Quito and Peru, on the banks of Rio Negro, the Oronoko, and the River of Amazons. Messrs Humbolt and Bonpland have been equally fortunate in making interesting discoveries in zoology and comparative anatomy. They have collected, in great numbers, descriptions of animals hitherto unknown;

known; monkies, birds, fish, amphibious animals; for example, the axaiotl of the lakes of Mexico, a problematical animal of a nature similar to the Camæleon. M. von Humboldt has made drawings of numerous objects of comparative anatomy, relative to the crocodile, the sea-cow, the sloth, the lama, and the larynx of monkies and birds. He has brought over a collection of skulls of Indians, Mexicans, Peruvians, and natives of the banks of the Oronoko; and these drawings are not less interesting for the history of the different species than for anatomy. These materials, among which will be found a notice on the fossile elephants' teeth, found at the elevation of 2600 yards above the sea, will appear in numbers, under the title of Collection of Observations in Zoology and comparative Anatomy, made during Travels between the Tropics. While these various works are in the course of publication, M. von Humboldt will complete the engraving of the Geological Atlas of the Cordilleras of the Andes and of Mexico, containing profiles founded on the measured heights; of the Essay on geological Passigraphy, or on the manner of representing the phenomena of the stratification of the rocks, by perfectly simple signs: and of the Geographical Atlas, which will contain a map of the river la Madelaine, in four plates; others of the Oronoko, Rio Negro and Cassiquiare, and the general map of the kingdom of New Spain: the latter will be accompanied with a statistical account of the country. All these maps were drawn by M. von Humboldt himself, from his own astronomical observations, and a great number of interesting materials which he collected. He will, at the same time, put the finishing hand to the first volume of his Travels. To his subject, already mentioned as being particularly treated of in that work, should be added observations on the climate relative to organisation in general; considerations on the ancient state of civilization of these regions, and detailed notices on the management and produce of the mines. A folio volume of engravings will exhibit several views of the Cordilleras, valuable designs of the antiquities of Mexico and Peru, such as the elegant arabesques which cover the ruins of the ancient palace, several enormous pyramids constructed of brick statues, and chronological monuments, which have a very striking analogy to those antiquities of Indostan with which we are acquainted. Several of these plates are already engraved with great care. As M. von Humboldt publishes these different works at the same time in German and French, both editions may be considered as originals. The Equinoctial Plants, by M. Bonpland, will appear only in French; a great part of the text being in Latin, it will be therefore understood by the literati of all Europe. The following is a list of their works, which are either in the course of publication or shortly will issue from the press:—Abridged Narrative of Travels between the Tropics, performed in the Interior of the new continent during the Years 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, and 1803, quarto, which was to appear in the month of July. Collection of Astronomical Observstions and Measures executed in the new Continent; same size and paper, to appear in the course of the present year. Essay on the Geography of Plants: or Physical Picture of the equinoctial Regions, founded on observations and measures taken between the latitude of 18° South and 10° North in 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, and 1803, quarto, with one plate. Equinoctial Plants collected in Mexico, the Island of Cuba, the Provinces of Caracccas, Cumana, and Barcelona, in the Andes of new Granada, Quito, and Peru, on the Banks of the Rio Negro, Oronoko, and the River of the Amasons, with plates, folio. Collections of Observations on Zoology and comparative Anatomy, made during Travels between the Tropics, quarto with plates. All these works collectively will bear the general title of Travels of Messrs. Alexander von Humboldt and Aime Bonpland. They will all be printed uniformly, excepting the Equinoctial Plants, for which a larger size was required on account of the figures. A translation of these important Travels is announced in London, by Mr. Phillips, of Bridge-Street.

A new Society has been lately instituted under the title of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London; the leading objects of which are, to promote a spirit of harmony among the mem-

members of the profession, and to serve as a centre for the communication of papers, which from time to time will be given to the public. The following names of the Officers and Council will justify the highest expectations of the advantages to science which are likely to result from this institution:—President, Wm. Saunders, M.D. F.R.S.; John Abernethy, Esq. F.R.S. Vice President; Charles Rochemont Aikin, Esq. Secretary; William Babington, M.D.F.R.S. Vice President; Matthew Baillie, M.D.F.R.S.; Thomas Bateman, M.D. F.L.S.; Gilbert Blane, M.D. F.R.S.; Sir Wm. Brizard, F.R.S. Vice President; John Cooke, M.D. F.A.S. Vice-President; Astley Cooper, Esq. F.R.S. Treasurer; James Curry, M.D. F.A.S'; Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart. M.D.; Thompson Forster, Esq.; Algernon Frampton, M.D. John Heaviside, Esq. F.R.S; Alexander Marcet, M.D. Foreign Secretary; David Pitcairne, M.D. F.R.S. Henry Revell Reynolds, M.D. F.R.S. H. Leigh Thomas, Esq.; James Wilson, Esq. F.R.S.; John Yelloly, M.D. Secretary. This society will commence its meetings in the month of October next, at its apartments in Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, where communications and donations of books are requested to be sent, directed to the Secretaries.

Mr Evanson has nearly ready for publication a Letter addressed to the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, upon the subject of his Lordship's publication on the Trinity.

The same gentleman is just going to press with a second edition of the Dissonance of the Four Gospels, which will be enlarged, and have the addition of many valuable notes.

The first number of a new work is in the press, under the title of the Academical Magazine, written by a member of the University of Oxford. This Magazine is intended to contain distinct treatises for the use of schools upon various branches of literature, particularly upon arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, mathematics, Latin, and Greek.

Mr Clark, of Isleworth, has in the press a work, the intent of which is to demonstrate, from the constitution and reproduction of the animal creation, the impossibility that beings so constituted could have had their existence in virtue of undirected energies; that they must have been the effect of a sovereign intelligence. He intends it as a Supplement to Paley's Evidences of Natural Religion.

Mr Elmes, the architect, is engaged upon a poem, in blank verse, on the Progress of Architecture, consisting of three Books, viz. Egypt, Greece, and Rome; wherein he traces its progress through those three grand dynasties of art and classical architecture; and illustrates his poem with copious notes, analogous episodes, and historical anecdotes. Two of them (Egypt and Greece) are finished, and the entire work will be published early in the ensuing winter.

Dr Valpy's New Greek Grammar, written on the plan of his Latin Grammar, has been some time at press, and will be shortly published.

Mr G. J. Wright is preparing for the press an Alphabetical Arrangement of the Facts contained in the "Annales di Chimie," from its Commencement to the present Time. A volume comprising an Analysis of the first twenty of the original is in considerable forwardness; and from the acknowledged rank of the work in every country where the sciences experience the fostering cultivation of enlightened minds, it is to be presumed that Mr Wright's work will prove a source of information to the lovers of science in general, and to the philosophical chemist in particular. Should his labours meet with due encouragement, Mr W. proposes to extend the like plan to the "Journal de Physique," and other periodical publications of eminence on the continent, that the English reader may, in one view, be presented with the labours of foreign philosophers.

The Unitarian Society, instituted in this city about fifteen years since, for the purpose of promoting Christian Knowledge and the Practice of Virtue, have lately reprinted several very scarce and valuable works, among which are the late Mr Hugh Farmer's Dissertation on Miracles; his Essay on the Demoniacs mentioned in the New Testament; and his Dissertation on Christ's Temptation in the Wilderness; also the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey's Conversations

tions on the Divine Government and on Christian Idolatry, and his Farewell Discourse to the Inhabitants of Catterick in Yorkshire.

The Rev. Henry Boyd, translator of Dante, has nearly ready for publication the Woodman's Tales, and other Poems. He has also made considerable progress in a Translation of the Select Tragedies of Alfiero.

The Bishop of St. Asaph is about to publish a work on Virgil's two Seasons of Honey, and his Season of Sowing Wheat, with a new Method of Investigating the Risings and Settings of the Fixed Stars.

Mr Donovan is printing an epitome of the Natural History of the Insects of New Holland, New Zealand, New Guinea, Otaheite, and other Islands in the Indian, Southern, and Pacific Oceans; including the Figures and Descriptions of one hundred and fifty-two Species of the most splendid, beautiful, and interesting Insects hitherto discovered in those Countries.

Mr P. Homer has circulated a Letter on the subject of some editions of the Latin Classics that were published by his late brother Henry, Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge. In his lifetime he had edited several, and at his decease he left several others unfinished. The most expensive and voluminous of these were an edition of Livy in eight volumes, large octavo, and one of Tacitus in four. His brother had printed off a small portion of the text of Livy, and the whole of that of Tacitus, and had just begun a new Index to the latter, when he died of a decline, which was certainly hastened, if not occasioned, by too close an attention to his literary pursuits. His father, who survived him but a few weeks, continued the works, which were then in the press, as long as he lived; and at his decease, his brother Dr Homer, himself, and some others of the family, completed the editions that were left unfinished. "They have (says Mr Homer) now been published for more than twelve years, and the sale of them has been so unequal to our expectations, that we have hitherto lost by them more than three thousand pounds. From respect to his memory, and from the natural wish to prevent the total loss of what he had already done, we were induced to finish the plan which he had laid out; and with great fatigue to ourselves we composed a thick octavo volume of Index to the Works of Tacitus, and completed an edition of Livy, which he had but just begun." The works which remain unsold are;—Livy, 8 vols. large 8vo. 4l. 4s; Tacitus, 4 vols. l. p. 2l. 2s.; Ditto, s. p. 1l. 8s.; Tractatus varii Latini, 5s; Persius, with Notes, 3s. 6d.; Livii tres Libri, with Notes, from Drakenborch's edition, for the use of colleges and schools, 7s; Bellendenus, with Dr Parr's Preface, 8s; Dr Parr's Preface, without plates, 3s; Ovidii Epistolæ, l. p. 4s. 6d.; Ditto, s. p. 2s. 6d.; Tacitus, de Oratore, 2s; Ditto, l. p. 4s. — The family have appointed Mr W. H. Lunn, of the Classical Library, Soho-square, their sole agent for the purpose of disposing of the works at the prices annexed.

Mr James Hamilton, formerly an eminent bookseller of London, is about to commence an English Periodical Work at Hamburg, and to open an establishment by means of which English literature may obtain readier access to the Continent. At present few English books are circulated abroad except through the expensive medium of the post-office.

The National Institute has elected M. Burckhardt to fill the seat in the Section of Astronomy, vacant by the death of M. Mechain. They have also appointed M. Millin keeper of the Cabinet of Antiques, in the room of M. Camus, deceased,

M. Sachetti, Secretary of the Italian Academy, and M. Targioni, have undertaken a literary magazine at Florence.

There are at present in Paris 455 Booksellers, 340 printers, 138 bookbinders, 41 stitchers, 327 engravers, 85 copper-plate printers, 49 printsellers, and 71 old-book-shops; 240 sellers of lemonade, 200 keepers of cookshops. 630 wine merchants, 147 perfumers, 154 lottery-office-keepers, and 975 actors, actresses, singers, dancers &c.

A recent census of the United States of North America makes their population amount to about 6,000,000; merchant-shipping, above 100,000 tons; the value of their yearly exports above 70,000,000 of dollars, and their public revenue 15,000,000 of dollars.

POETRY.

Poetry.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE GARLAND;

OR,

LUCKY REID *an' the Bonnie Lasses o' W——b——h.*

YE kail-yard hunters great an' sma'
Draw in your stools gin ye be wise,
An hear my canty chaunter blaw
The verra saul o' sound advice.

O sing wi' me, "fain wad we crown
"Our yirthly comforts wi' a wife,"
And I'll point out the blessed town
Whare bonny blythe *spare-ribs* are rife.

Now smirkin' musie, forth I ca'd am
Before a jovial crew to sing;
Sae weet your birken whistle, madam
An' gie the lads a canty spring.

Wi' gracefu' blush the lassie smil'd,
An' out her wunsom' pipe she drew,
Syne like a moor-cock winging wild
Awa' the whirrin' numbers flew.

Come hither, a' ye hizzie hunters,
O' ilka kindred, tongue, an' breed,
Whase snouts the brush o' *thirty winters*
Gae monie a coat o' Norland red.

An' gin ye hae a spunk o' grace
Your duntin' love-lorn hearts intill,
O think upon your desperate case
An' swallow this specific pill.

Gae synd your hydes an' busk ye braw,
An' mak' your chins as smooth's a bead,
Syne aff to W—b—h leg awa
Ere death fa's foul o' *Lucky Reid*

There ye'll behold the fairest nymphs
Ere wak'd a youthfu' poet's lyre,
Whase peerless charms ev'n sauless sumphs
In gaping extacy admire.

Nae bonnier blooms e'er deck'd the green,
Or blush'd amang the wilds o' nature,
Love's glammar twinkles frae their een
And vivify's each comely feature.

An' o' sae snod an' clean they gae
Laughin' like Hebe but an' ben,
Blythe as the gowdspink on the spray,
Or mavis lilting i' the glen.

Wi' sic dear yirthly angels waulded
Ye wad ha'e walth o' richest pleasures,
For weel wat I arms never faulded
Mair sonssie saft delightfu' treasures,

O haste ye, hase ye,—loiterin' chiels,
Wi' brawest brats your buiks to clead,
An scamper aff like whuppit deils,
Ere gruesom' death noosts Lucky Reid.

"L--d safe us, Tam, what's a the fyke,
"Impatient shuttle gabbit loon,
"We maun ha'e time, ye blethrin' tyke,
"To kaim our heads an' creish our shoon.

"But what the de'il has Lucky Reid
"Ado wi' bonnie buxom lasses,
"We trou'd they trippit owre the mead
"Wi' nane but Thalia's nymphs an' graces."

Uneiket sinners, by an' by
Substantial facts I'se lay before ye;
But first an' foremost, brethren, I
Maun tell a sort o' hamespun story:—

"There was a well in our kail-yard
Wi' filthy teads an' paddocks swarmin',
Ay deem'd unclean till grannie scaur'd
Awa' the ugly sprawlin vermin.

Nae brief read she frae haly beuk,
Nor prayer to Plotcock backward said,
But slippet out the pawky rook
An' pappit in a gready *Ged.*

Then helter skelter—out they sprawled,
For maister pyke wad gie nae quarter,
But mutilated young an' auld
Like onie Turk or barb'rous Tartar.

Thus was the callar fountain keepit,
O filthy hotchin reptiles clean,
Nor taed nor frog sinsyne has beekit
His spauls upon its bank sae green."

Now Lucky Reid, the W—b—h *Ged*,
A precious pike o' unkend worth,
On *slander*, *spite*, an' *envy* fed,
The clachan maks o' heaven on yirth.

Like onie Marg'ret, din an' doure,
She sits amang the bonnie lasses,
Extracting a' that's grim an' sour
Out o' their weel-faur'd sonsie faces.

An' ilka mess by fate disht out
O' *rancour*, *spleen*, an' worrying *greed*,
To serve the town the year throughout,
s gobbled up by Lucky Reid.

Whan

Whan I in W—b—h rax'd my jaws
Wi' tripes and puddins * purchased frae her.
Forbye her *Gedship*, Lucky was
A sort o' parish *wame surveyor.*

Aft ha'e I seen her throu' her specks
Glowrin' at ilka lassie's wame;
An' whan aught *ail'd* their quarter decks
She han't them forth to burnin' shame.

This gaur'd the dear Dianas trace
Fair virtue's paths wi' willing feet,
Lest lawless whaumelt they shou'd grace
A neuk in Lucky Reid's gazette.

On cracket characters she clockit,
Ca'd roun' the clash in ilka dwellin',
Ne'er was a tale by lucky docket,
Nor story libbit i' the tellin'.

O Sarah, Sarah, fain wad I
Thy brows to rowe wi' rustling bays;
On Milton's pinions soar on high,
Aboon the cluds, an' sing thy praise.

But roostit heigh amang the starns
Screwin' my cheepin' fiddle pegs,
I trou wad twirl their barmie haurns
About like whuppit whirlegiggs.

A laigher bauk trowth I maun craw on,
Whan roosein' lucky's worth I ween,
I'll aff to W—b—h i' the dawin',
Whan fowk begin to rake their een:

An' speelin' yon auld reekie biggin
Ere Sarah mumlin' scarts her b—;
I'll sit astriddle on the riggin'
An' blaw my chaunter down the lum.

And thus I'll croon my canty sang,
" Auld lauderon, rive lugs, brazen mistress,
" Get up ye thief the sheets frae mang,
An' mak' thy burn an' thraw thy claes on:

" And listen to the sweetest ditty
" That e'er frae pipe or whistle flew;
" The theme o' whilk is Satan's titty
" Airn stanchel'd like a thief in you.

" Thy bugle hause can louder hollo
" Than fifty drucken *ballast-beavers*;
" Thy tongue clanks like a Fleet-street solo,
" O' clatterin' marrow-bones an' cleavers.

" Wi' rage inflam'd thy grunzie burns
" Like onie bleesein' salamander,
" An' doure as death thou grimly girns
" Mair gruesom' than the witch o' Endor.

" Thou art a deep, unhallow'd stank,
" Brim fou o' rotten reputation,
" A midden huge o' scandal rank,
" A great sweel-tub o' defamation."

Ye powers wha clead this yirthen ba'
Wi' gowden plenty wavein' wide,
Wha gie the hills nightcaps o' snaw,
An' busk the braes in simmer pride;

Whan *slander* leeks an' *scandal* kail
Are a' devour'd by lucky Reid,
An' *ailsen-haftit* hizzies fail
Her greedy gapein' gab to feed;

Auld England's hedges cleughs an' braes
Kindly enrich the lee-lang simmer,
Wi' routh o' brambles, crabs an' slaes,
To nourish Sarah's starvin' humour.

May ilka *noose*-detesting wretch
Be jaggit weel by lucky's stang,
Ere she girns like a woddied witch,
An' gaes the gate we a' mann gang.

An' then may nowther fae nor frien'
Out owre her relicks sich an' maen,
Nor priest lift up his haly een,
Nor douce presenter sing—amen.

But when that buirdly carl Fate
Lays lucky laigh amang the mools,
Dethrones the Queen o' Billinsgate,
An' claps her dowp wi beddles' shools,

Ye howlets, corbies, jays, and daws,
O' your lug-rending rival freed,
Flee three times round the kirk-yard wa's,
An' sing the dirge o' Lucky Reid.

Dover, 1805. *T. M. C.*

SIR DAVID GRAHAM.

A BORDER BALLAD.

THE dow flew east, the dow flew west,
The dow flew far ayont the fell;
And sair at e'en she seem'd distrest,
But what perplext her coudna tell.

But ay she cry'd curdow, curdow,
An' rufled a' her feathers fair;
An' lookit stern, an wadna bow
To taste the sweetest, finest ware.

The

* Her husband being a hog-butcher, Lucky, of course, superintends the tripe and pudding department.

The lady pin'd, an' some did blame,—
She didna blame the bonny dow,
But sair she blam'd Sir David Graham
Wha now to her had broke his vow.

He swore by moon an' sterns sae bright,
An' by their bed the garss sae green,
To meet her there on Lammas night,
Whatever dangers lay between.

To risk his fortune and his life,
To bear her frae her father's ha' ;
To gie her a' the lands o' Dryfe,
An' wed wi' her for gude an' a'.

The day arriv'd : the evening came :
The lady look'd wi' wistfu' e'e :
But, O alack ! her noble Graham
Frae e'en to morn she coudna see.

An' ilka day she sat an' grat ;
An' ilka night her fancy wrought ;
In wyting this, an' blaming that,
But o' the cause she never thought.

The Sun had drunk frae Rielder fells
His beverage o' the morning dew :
The wild-fowl slumber'd in the dells,
The heather hung its bells o' blue :

The lambs were skipping on the brae,
In airy notes the shepherd sung ;
The small birds hail'd the jocund day
Till ilka thicket sweetly rung.

The lady to her window hied
That open'd owre the banks o' Tyne,
An' O ! alack ! she said an' sigh'd,
Sure ilka heart is blyth but mine !

Where ha'e ye been my bonny dow,
That I ha'e fed wi' bread an' wine ?
As roving a' the country through
O saw ye this fause knight o' mine ?

The dow sat on the window tree,
An' held a lock o' yellow hair :
She perch'd upon that lady's knee,
An' carefully she plac'd it there.

What can this mean ? It is the same,
Or else my senses me beguile ;
This lock belong'd to David Graham,
The flower of a' the British isle.

It isna cut wi' sheers nor knife,
But frae his hafits torn awa !
I ken he lo'ed me as his life,
But this I canna read at a'.

The dow flew east, the dow flew west,
The dow flew far ayont the fell ;
An' back she came wi' panting breast
Ere ringing of the castle bell.

She lightit on the hally tap,
An' cry'd curdow, an' hung her wing,
Then flew into that lady's lap,
An' there she plac'd a diamond ring !

What can this mean ? it is the same,
Or else my senses me beguile :
This ring I gave to David Graham,
The flower of a' the British isle.

'Tis plain he's rued of ilka vow :
But all is wrapt in mysterye ;
He sends me back the tokens too,
Was ever maid perplex'd like me.

Then down she sat, an' sair she grat,
With rapid whirl her fancy wrought ;
In wyting this, an' blaming that,
But o' the cause she never thought.

When lo, Sir David's trusty hound,
Wi' humplin' back, an' hollow e'e,
Came cringing in, an' look'd around,
Wi' hopeless stare wha there might be.

He laid his head upon her knee
Wi' looks that did her heart assail ;
An' a' that she coud flatter, he
Wad neither bark nor wag his tail.

She fed him with the milk sae sweet,
An' ilka thing that he wad ha'e,
He lick'd her hands, he lick'd her feet,
Then slowly slowly trudg'd away.

But she has ey'd the honest hound,
An' a' to see where he wad gae ;
He stopt, an' howl'd, an' lookt around,
Then slowly slowly trudg'd away.

But she kuste off her coal-black shoon,
An' sae has she her silken hose ;
She kiltit high her broider'd gown,
An' after him in haste she goes.

She follow'd him owre muirs an' rocks,
Through mony a dell an' dowy glen :
Till frae her braw, an' lovely locks,
The sweat ran down like drops o' rain.

An' ay she said, my love is hid,
An' darna come the castle nigh ;
But him I'll find, an' him I'll chide,
For leaving his poor maid to sigh.

But ae press to his manly breast,
An' ae kiss o' his bony mou',
Will weel atone for a' the past,
An' a' the pain I suffer now.

But in a hagg in yonder flow !
Ah ! there she fand her gallant Graham,
A lothesome carcase, lying low,
A rotten sod across his wame !

Wi' ae wound through his shoulder bane,
An' in his bosom twa or three :
Wi' flies an' vermin sair owregane,
An' uggsome to the sight was he.

His manly een that love did beat
Were now become the raven's prey ;
His tongue that mov'd to accents sweet,
Deep free his throat was torn away.

Poor Reyno fawn'd, an' took his place,
As glad to see the livid clay !
Then lick'd his master's bloated face,
And kindly down beside him lay.

" Now

"Now coming was the night sae dark,
An' gane was a' the light o' day,"
The muir was dun; the heavens mirk,
An' deep an' dreary was the way.

The croaking raven soar'd on high;
Thick thick the charking weazels ran:
At hand she heard the howlets cry,
An' groans as of a dying man.

Wi' horror an' wi' dread aghast,
That lady turn'd an' thought of hame;
An' there she saw, approching fast,
The likeness of her noble Graham.

His grim grim eye-lids didna move,
His thin thin cheek was deadly pale;
His mouth was black, an sair he strove
T' impart to her some dreadfu' tale.

For thrice his wither'd hand he wav'd,
An' laid it on his bleeding breast.
Hast thou a a tender heart receiv'd?
How thou wilt tremble at the rest!

Fain wad I tell what there befell
But 'tis unmeet for mortal ear;
The dismal deeds on yonder fell
Wad shock a human heart to hear.

Ettrick. *A Shepherd.*

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF A BOY.

Exhibited at the Annual Examination of a certain School, and produced as a Specimen of Writing, in Spring 1805.

WHEN first I drew the vital air,
And came into this world of care,
I would have seem'd, in Sages' eyes,
A plant indeed, but for my cries,
And outward shape, which prov'd me human,
A Man in min'ature;—not—Woman.—

But by and bye, my pow'rs improv'd,
And from a plant me far remov'd,
For now my soul began with care
To view all objects, and compare;
To store its notions, keep them by,
And now and then their truth to try.

How I advanc'd in this my acting,
From step to step, ev'n to abstracting,
And all the rest, the work of *mind*,
I cannot say, tho' much inclin'd,
Tho' this I know, I have such pow'rs,
But to define them shall be Yours.

What time I first was sent to school,
To think, and speak, and act by rule:
I there was taught that A and B
Were diff'rent things, as You and I;
And so, of all the tribe of letters,
Which have perplex'd me, and my Betters

I guess, I caus'd the Letters clink,
Just in the way I learn'd to think,
Till by degrees they grew a Word,
And thus did Lines and Books afford,
And here my task was but beginning,
And all my knowledge but a gleaning,

The Roman language next came on,
With other names for Earth and Stone,
And it has cost me greater trouble,
Than all things else; nay, ev'n double;
For still, I lean upon a Staff,
Nor am I Roman, no, not half.

I know of Numbers the creation,
And how they swell by Numeration,
But both their ends lie out of sight,
The great and small are wrapt in night;
This, too enlarged for my span,
That, too minute for me to scan.

Of writing, I shall say what's DIGNUM,
Nor more, nor less than,—ECCE SIGNUM!
For my defects, in this and all,
I by your goodness stand or fall,
But as each Judge a Boy once was,
Let recollection plead the cause—of A. B.

Transforthanus.

On Seeing the Hon. Miss D. weep at the Tragedy of the Gamester.

WEEP on, weep on, angelic maid;
Let tender pity dew that radiant shrine,
Where sensibility, with innocence pourtray'd,
In sweetest harmony their empire join.

Thus have I seen, at close of ev'n,
The pearly dew fall trembling from the rose;
Shook by the murmuring winds of Heav'n,
As if invidious of its sweet repose.

Oh! if to care those tears were given,
Did real woe disturb thy peace,
With prayers how I would weary Heav'n,
To bid your weeping cease.

And, Oh! if fate should so dispose,
Which must not, cannot be,
That Heaven on its own child should e'er impose,
The stings of pain, the throes of misery.

May pitying saints to earth descend,
To fling oblivion's balm upon a Sister's woes;
To chase those griefs her breast that rend,
And hush her sighs to soft repose.

Edinburgh. *A. C.*

ELEGY.

AT the lone hour of midnight, when loud blew the storm,
On the high vault of heaven there appear'd not a star,
When ruin, fell ruin, shew'd his awe-striking form,
And the pearls of dread thunder were heard from afar.

On

On the wild beach forsaken, pale, haggard, and wild,
There appear'd in the gloom, one to comfort unknown,
For he thrice smote his breast, while with anguish he smil'd,
And his fate most unhappy, thus aloud did bemoan:

"Howl aloud, awful storms, on the wide ocean's deeps;
"Let the light now for ever depart from my eyes;
"Now I bare my sad breast to the fell light'ning's sweeps,
"And I welcome the horrors which round me arise.

"Now bereft of each joy, and with anguish opprest,
"Why retain I the mem'ry of heart-rending wo?
"To relieve me come madness with dreams of the blest,
"Or the chill hand of death sweet oblivion bestow.

"In the morning of life, when each pleasure was new,
"Of the past I was heedless, and eager pursued
"Ev'n the phantoms and snares plac'd around in my view,
"But I thought not that bliss thus my search would elude.

"But the morn 'gins to dawn on the still troubled main,
"It returns bringing gladness, but ah, not to me!
"To a heart such as mine nature smiles but in vain,
"'Tis the grave that from guilt and from mis'ry can free.

L. M. I.

ELEGY,

Sacred to the Memory of a young gentleman, who died in consequence of a wound received in a duel.

WHAT means this crowd in sable garb array'd?
Why this sad gloom which dwells on ev'ry brow?
C——y's no more—The death-fraught ball that sped,
Has all his virtues in the dust laid low!

Tho' cruel fate! thus to an early doom,
Consign'd thy ashes—yet around thy urn
Unfading honours shall for ever bloom,
And future ages shall thy virtues learn.

At close of eve, when silence reigns around,
And kindred spirits hover on the wind;
Then will I hie me to the church-yard's ground,
And led by virtue, soon thy grave I'll find.

Silent I'll muse upon thy honour'd name,
While tears of pity 'dew my aching eyes,
I'll sigh a requiem to thy deathless fame,
And learn from thee, that honour never dies.

V.

VERSES,

Written after taking a view of the WASHING GREEN *and* HABBIE'S HOW, *at Newhall, on the North Esk.*

TO view the beauties of the pastoral glade,
Awhile I bid the haunts of men farewell;
To linger, listening, by the bright cascade,
Or hear it wildly murmur down the dell;
Or through the mazy wood-walk lonely stray,
Where bards of old felt inspirations fire,
In yonder "Howm" my listless limbs to lay
Where tuneful *Ramsay* strung his melting lyre.
O! could I paint the white romantic "Lin;"
The fir-crown'd steep, high waving o'er the stream;
The twilight grove; the glass like "pool" within;
The cliffs sublime, reflecting yonder beam;
The moss-grown cave, from noon's fierce heat a shade,
Fit haunt for love, or friendship's social hour,
Or musing bard by restless fancy led,
Who seeks at eve the secret birchen bower!
Fair handed Spring weaves her best livery here;
She rears the primrose on the bank unseen,
Robes in its flowery dress the thorny briar,
And paints the daisy on the velvet green;
The purple violet, and the hare-bell blue,
In gay profusion ornament the lawn,
The lilly bends surcharged with morning dew,
And from its diamond drops assists the dawn.
Through these sweet glens still may the muses stray,
Where native beauty scorns the show of art,
Where the plain shepherd sings his simple lay,
And rural innocence enchants the heart.

Carlops, Aug. 20, 1805. *J. F.*

PAR-

HOUSE OF LORDS.

May 24.

STATE OF THE NAVY.

A great number of papers relative to the State of the Navy having been laid upon the table during the session,

Lord Darnley rose to call the attention of the House to their contents, with an intention of having them referred to the consideration of a Select Committee. What he had now to state, would have no reference to any individual, but was meant for the good of the public service, and the glory of the country. The principal points however which he should touch, were the comparative merits of the present and of the late Board of Admiralty; and to examine upon what ground ships, useless as men of war, had been put into commission; why a certain number of ships had been built or repaired in the merchants yards, preferable to the King's yards; and which of the two places for building ships of war were most useful to the country. The Noble Lord pointedly animadverted on the enormous expence incurred in building and repairing of ships of war in the merchants yards; it amounted to more then 34l. per ton, and he instanced the Hindostan and the Mediator, both of which were declared unfit for service soon after they were launched. The number, indeed, of our ships of war was increased, but our strength seemed to be diminished. It was charged against the late Board of Admiralty, that the navy was not in that state which was adequate to the defence of the country. What had their successors done to ameliorate it? Did it happen, or could any one suppose that it could have happened, in the administration of Lord St. Vincent, that the enemy's squadrons should escape out of port, and direct their course no one knew where, until we were informed of their destination, by their depredations on our shipping and colonies in the West Indies? The late Board had been accused of having tyrannically discharged a great number of artificers. A reference to the papers before their Lordships would prove, that the total number of persons employed in the dock-yards had received but a very small increase, while with respect to ship-wrights, the most useful class, there had actually been a diminution; it appearing that no less than 170 had since discharged themselves. He had only to refer their Lordships to the Sixth Report of the Naval Commissioners for information on this material point, and for numberless proofs of inattention to the service, and of the most profuse and improvident expenditure of the public money. It would appear there was no check, no effectual controul whatever, over the expenditure of the Navy Board. The public loss was hence incalculable. The most minute and severe investigation was loudly called for in these matters; and he trusted the House would not delay in appointing a Committee to prosecute that inquiry. Although he did not intend to descend into any thing that appeared personal, he could not but advert to the strange opinions and libellous scurrilities that have been sent abroad against a Noble Earl (St Vincent) who presided at the late Admiralty Board. He was even treated by no mean authority, as the worst enemy his country ever saw. But, after what that Noble Earl had atchieved, he might well despise such impotent invectives; but, if his services at the Admiralty were only to be considered, he doubted not but that the Noble Earl might approve himself the best friend his country ever had. He had now only to move their Lordships, that a Select Committee be appointed to take these papers into consideration, and to report their opinion to the House.

Lord Melville rose in reply to the Noble Lord. The chief object of the Noble Lord's inquiry seemed to be the comparative merits of the late and present Boards of Admiralty, and the charges of misconduct which might be fixed upon the latter. He accuses the Admiralty Board of having purchased a number of useless ships, not at all applicable to the service of the royal navy. He also accuses them of great misconduct, in building and repairing ships in the merchants yards instead of the King's yards.

yards. To these charges he had listened with attention; and he had only to say, that the Noble Lord's argument tends to nothing less than a vote of censure on every Board of Admiralty that has existed for these thirty years past; for the Board, of which he so loudly complains, has only followed the example set to them by the most approved of their predecessors. The Noble Lord cannot forget that a motion had been made respecting the want of small ships, and the necessity of immediately providing them, as the fittest to counteract the attempts of the enemy at invasion, which at that time seemed to be considered as very serious and alarming. On this subject he bestowed the earliest attention; and he felt it his first duty to make an immediate inquiry into the benefits to be derived from such vessels, and it appeared that they would be indispensibly necessary. Those, however, that had been contracted for would not be ready till a distant period, too long to be safely waited for. It was therefore thought expedient to purchase some. The amount in all of those purchased, built, and repaired, was no less than 176 vessels; almost double the number formerly employed in the North Seas. The expence was about 300,000l. This sum he did not regret: for in such a state of the country, no mode of defence was more necessary and indispensable; and it seemed to be the sense of the country that it should be employed. These ships are now employed in the North Seas as convoys, and they have the additional advantage, that they allow other ships, fitter for harder service, to be employed elsewhere, where their presence is more effectual. Whether the conduct of the Admiralty is praise or blame-worthy, it was adopted agreeable to the feelings of the country, and to the dangers that threatened it. On his entering upon that department, he ordered an accurate report to be made to him of the number and strength of all the ships in commission. He found that there were then 82 ships of the line, 17 of which were for home service. Was that a state of the navy suitable to the alarming situation of the country? That number might be adequate to the force of the enemy, who were said to have 70 ships of the line; not, indeed, all ready for sea, but which might soon be not much inferior to our ships, now considerably worn down after a hard service of ten years, when their decay must be rapid. Under such circumstances, was a force of 81 ships of the line adequate to support our naval superiority and pre-eminence? With every endeavour to encrease the number in the King's yards, he was fully sensible that some other means must be resorted to; and he, therefore, advised the building of ships in the merchants yards; in order to keep up the fleet, at least ten seventy-fours should be built yearly. It was found utterly impossible to build and repair such a number in the King's yards only. But the plan and project upon which he had acted under these circumstances of the navy and of the country arose from no fancy of his own. If he was in error, he had only adopted the error of Lord Sandwich, Lord Keppel, Lord Howe, Lord Spencer, Lord Chatham, &c. Indeed such was not only the opinion, but the practice of every Board of Admiralty for a number of years; and there could not be pointed out a period in our naval history, when great exertions were to be made, that recourse was not had to the merchants yards, on which the greatest reliance was often placed.—This was the conduct of Lord Sandwich and his successors, from 1771 till 1794. In times of profound peace it was not necessary to have recourse to such means, and accordingly it appears that in years of peace scarcely any ships were built in the merchants yards, while in years of war, and when great exertions were necessary, the number of ships built in the merchants and in the King's yards, was in the proportion of 17 to 5, or about 3-4ths of all the ships of war came from merchants yards. Much had been said of the expence attending the building and repairing of ships in the merchants yards. If the correspondence on that head be duly examined, it will be found that every possible pains were taken to bring down that expence, but they were ineffectual, and no alteration remained but either to forego the service, or to comply with the terms upon which it could be performed. The Commissioners for considering the best means of carrying into effect the reforms suggested by the re-

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ports of the Naval Inquiry, were likely to do much more effectual service than any Committee of their Lordships.

Lord St Vincent said, that he was convinced that the vessels built in the King's yards were far superior to those built in the merchants yards. He thought the Navy Board were highly reprehensible, and that they were totally inefficient. There was not one man in that Board who was adequate to the duties of it. His Lordship concluded by declaring, that he should think it an injustice done to himself in particular, if the Committee was not appointed.

The Duke of Clarence spoke in favour of the motion. He had himself been witness to the most flagitious and the grossest acts of misconduct in many persons, down to the lowest in office, relative to the management of the dock-yards. As to the Sixth Report, unless his Majesty's Ministers thought proper to take some step relative to it, he pledged himself to bring it under the consideration of the House immediately on the commencement of next session.

Lord Sidmouth said, that from all he had heard that night, he was convinced that no public advantage could possibly result from the appointment of such a Committee. His Lordship then entered into a justification of the conduct of Lord Melville, relative to the measures adopted by that Noble Viscount. He was, however, convinced that a reform in the dock-yards was indispensibly necessary; and he felt a confidence in his Majesty's Government to go into every inquiry on that subject.

The Earl of Suffolk argued at length in support of the motion. He dropped some observations on the appointment of a relation of the Noble Lord (Melville) to a naval command, (Admiral Cochrane) and the proceedings with respect to the Rochefort squadron. These things, he said, had reached him only by report.

Lord Melville said, with regard to sending out a fleet to follow the Rochefort squadron, there was no delay whatever on the part of Government. "There are near me (said his Lordship,) those who know the instructions under which the Channel fleet were to act. If the enemy's fleet should sail from Rochefort, or any other port, the instructions to our fleet were pointed to that object, to lose no time in sending a detachment after them. The instructions were given so far back as August last. The Rochefort squadron sailed 12 days before it was known to any Admiral in the Channel fleet. The 14th day after it sailed was the first time I heard of it; the next morning I sent the order, without other information, for a detachment of our fleet to follow them, and it did follow them to the West Indies; and therefore there was no delay on my part; and the Noble Earl must forgive me, if I tell him he should speak out much more plainly, or insinuate much less. —Against the former I can meet him, the latter no man can. I have given him distinct proof of the inaccuracy of the rumour he alluded to; and as he heard these rumours without any thing to convince his understanding of their truth, he should not have given them the sanction of his name by repeating them. It is not becoming in that Noble Earl, nor suitable to the noble blood which runs in his veins, to circulate injurious rumours without foundation, which may be industriously propagated by malevolent men, where I have no opportunity of refuting them."

The Earl of Suffolk explained, that he had not said he believed the rumour at the time he stated it.

The Earl of Darnley replied to the different objections stated to his motion, and recapitulated his former arguments, which, he contended, had not been satisfactorily refuted; but the point on which he laid the greatest stress was this---That as the Noble Earl, who had lately been at the head of the Admiralty (Earl St Vincent,) had been stated in another House of Parliament to be an enemy to his country, he was put, as it were, upon his trial; and this motion ought to be agreed to for the purpose of affording to that Noble Earl an opportunity of explaining the whole of his conduct.

The House divided: for the motion 33, against it 88, majority 55.

June 18.—*Lord Suffolk*, after a short preface, moved for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the state

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of Ireland. Several Noble Lords were of opinion that, after the recent and ample discussion which the affairs of that country had undergone, the motion could only be productive of mischief. It was negatived without a division.

June 19.—The following message from the King was presented by Lord *Hawkesbury*:

"His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Lords, that the communications which have taken place and are still depending between his Majesty and some of the powers of the Continent, have not yet been brought to such a point as to enable his Majesty to lay the result of them before the House, or to enter into any farther explanation with the French Government, consistently with the sentiments expressed by his Majesty at the opening of the present Session. But His Majesty conceives, that it may be of essential importance, that he should have it in his power to avail himself of any favourable conjuncture for giving effect to such a concert with other powers, as may afford the best means of resisting the inordinate ambition of France, and may be most likely to lead to a termination of the present contest, on grounds consistent with the permanent safety and interests of his Majesty's dominions and the security and independence of Europe. His Majesty therefore recommends it to the House of Lords to consider of making such provision for enabling his Majesty to take such measures and enter into such engagements, as the exigencies of affairs may require."

June 20.—*Lord Mulgrave*, after a few preliminary observations, moved an address to the King in answer to his message.

Lord Carysfort objected to the motion, and stated, that no grounds were laid, which could authorize Ministers to call for the confidence of the House. At the beginning of the session, they had received a communication from his Majesty, that he had received overtures of a pacific nature from France, but that he had declined answering them until he had communicated with the continental powers. Five months had now elapsed since that period, and it did not appear that any, even the smallest advance, had been made by our Ministers towards a coalition with Russia, or any other continental power. He thought it was the duty of that House to remain at their post, until his Majesty was enabled to give them some specific information on the issue of the negociation pending with Russia; and concluded by moving an amendment, praying that his Majesty would not prorogue Parliament until he was enabled to lay before them the issue of the negociation.

The amendment was supported by Lords Carlisle, Darnley, Spencer, Suffolk, Caernarvon, Holland, Grenville, and the Prince of Wales, who spoke shortly, but in so low a tone of voice, that he could scarcely be heard in any part of the House. Lord Grenville, in the course of his speech, took an opportunity of expressing his high estimation of the talents and character of Mr Pitt.

On the part of Ministers, it was contended, by Lords Mulgrave, Hawkesbury, Westmoreland, Harrowby, Sidmouth, and by the Lord Chancellor, that there was nothing in the message which required that Parliament should adopt so unusual a mode of interposition as that recommended by the Noble Lords opposite. As soon as the negociations were conducted to the result either of co-operation for the attainment of peace, or for the prosecution of the war, an explicit communication would of course be made to Parliament; but it surely could not be thought adviseable that the particulars of the negociation should be developed. The message naturally grew out of his Majesty's speech, and in making the usual communication previous to the proposition of a vote of credit, it was of course thought fit generally to allude to the negociations that were still pending.

On a division the original motion (for the address) was carried, by a majority of 111 to 58.

Case of Justice Fox.

The Case of Mr Justice Fox, of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, has occupied a good deal of the attention of the House of Lords. The charges against the learned Judge were brought forward last session by the Marquis of Abercorn, and have been again resumed. We are not in possession of any distinct account of the specific nature of these

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charges, but the allegations are, that the Judge's behaviour to the jurors of the county of Fermanagh, at summer assizes 1803, on the trial of three persons for murder, was unwarrantable and illegal. The mode of proceeding in this case has occasioned a great diversity of opinion among their Lordships. The Duke of Clarence was of opinion, that the matter should proceed by impeachment at the instance of the House of Commons. This proposition was over-ruled by a large majority. On the 28th of May, the Marquis of Abercorn moved an address to his Majesty, for the removal of Judge Fox from his office, on account of the several instances of misconduct alledged against him. This address, with some alterations suggested by the Lord Chancellor, was carried. It was then agreed that the address should be referred to a committee of the whole House, to consider whether the said charges were founded or not; that Justice Fox be allowed to attend at the bar, and that both parties be heard by counsel. On the 31st of May the Judge accordingly attended, and was seated on a chair before the bar, attended by Mr Adam as his counsel, who craved, in behalf of the Judge, that a copy of the proceedings upon which the amendments and additions had been made to the original charges, should be delivered to him. This, after a long conversation, was refused, as inconsistent with the forms of the House. Witnesses were afterwards called to prove the charges, when a variety of objections were stated to their evidence by Mr Adam, which occasioned a good deal of discussion. Lord *Minto* argued with much force upon the hardship to which that Learned Gentleman was exposed, by having his Judges prejudiced against him by *ex parte* evidence, as it was not put in his power to compare the evidence with that which was formerly stated against him. He therefore moved that the former Committee be revived, with instructions to lay the proceedings taken before them on the table. After some conversation, the motion was agreed to.

Lord Hawkesbury afterwards brought in a bill to continue the proceedings against Judge Fox till next session of Parliament, which passed both Houses without opposition.

Mr Thellusson's Will.

June 25.—The Chief Baron attended, with some of the other Judges, and delivered his opinion as to the law upon the late Mr Thellusson's will. Some years ago, the late Mr Thellusson banker, directed by his will, that his property, to a great amount, should not go to any of his representatives, but to accumulate, and be afterwards inherited by his remote posterity; and in case of such posterity not existing, it should at a certain period be applied towards the liquidation of the national debt. Application was afterwards made to the Court of Chancery, to reverse this will, but the Court decreed the will valid in point of law. An appeal was made four years ago to the House of Lords, and the final decision has taken place. The Chief Baron advanced several arguments in support of his opinion, that the will could not in point of law be annulled.

The Lord Chancellor gave his opinion at some length. He stated generally the right which men had to dispose of their property in whatever manner, and to whom they chose. In deciding on the present case, their Lordships must lay out of their consideration all ideas of hardships which individuals might be supposed to suffer. They could not even act according to what their feelings, their wishes, or their inclinations might dictate, but according to the strict meaning of the law. If they were to follow the dictates of their feelings, and declare that the property in question should not be disposed of in the manner directed by the testator, they would overturn all the principles on which the validity of wills had hitherto been established. His Lordship concluded with giving it as his opinion, that the will was perfectly legal. He therefore put the question, that the decree of the Court of Chancery be affirmed, which was carried *nem. diss.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Corn Bill.

May 24.—Lord *Archibald Hamilton* brought before the House the subject of the various petitions which had been presented against the last Corn Bill, and concluded a speech of considerable length with moving, "That the petitions be referred to a Select Committee."

mittee." After a debate of considerable length, the House divided—for the motion 63, against it 40. The Committee was then nominated, with powers to sit notwithstanding any adjournment of the House.

When the report of the Committee was presented to the House, leave was given to bring in a bill to amend the act. In the course of the proceedings, a motion was made, but withdrawn, that the act be repealed altogether in so far as respected Scotland. After a good deal of debate, in which many Scots members spoke, it was moved by Mr M'Dowall, member for Renfrewshire, that the average price for regulating importation and exportation in Scotland, be taken from the twelve maritime counties of England and Wales, instead of the sixteen maritime districts of Great Britain, which was agreed to. It was also agreed, that the time allowed for importation from America be six months, in place of three. The Bill, with these amendments, was then passed, and is now rendered more advantageous for Scotland, as it allows a free transmission of grain from any one port in the kingdom to another.

June 14.—Another important discussion, originating in the 10th Naval Report, came on this day. Mr Whitbread moved certain resolutions of censure against Mr Pitt, for an illegal advance of 40,000l. to the house of Boyd and Benfield, from the naval funds, for the support of public credit, and for the release granted to the Treasurer of the Navy respecting Mr Jellicoe's balances. Mr Pitt, in a masterly speech, explained the matters in debate to the entire satisfaction of the House, by both sides of which he was repeatedly cheered.—Mr Fox paid a liberal tribute to the pure and disinterested character of the Minister, and handsomely signified, that he should have felt much regret if any thing had transpired that had tended to lessen the high reputation for integrity which had always been ascribed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and which he had no doubt that he deserved. The previous question was moved upon all Mr Whitbread's resolutions, and carried without a division, with a resolution moved by Mr Lascelles (who was a member of the Select Committee) that the advance to the house of Boyd and Co. tho' not strictly conformable to law, was highly expedient in the existing circumstances, and attended with the most beneficial effects. It was also determined that a Bill of Indemnity should be brought in; a measure which will place upon record the approbation of Parliament, of the motives upon which Mr Pitt acted in the advance of 40,000l. to the house of Boyd and Benfield. This bill afterwards passed without any opposition.

June 17.—*Mr Robert Dundas Saunders* presented a petition from the Magistrates of Edinburgh, for a grant of 21,000l. towards improving the Royalty of the New Town of Edinburgh. The petition (the assent of the Crown having been signified) was ordered to be laid on the table.

June 20.—*Mr Grey* rose to make his annual motion relative to the State of the Nation. He took an extensive view of the finances, of the state of the army and navy, and of the prospect of Continental alliances. The capital of our debt, and our annual expenditure had been enormously encreased, without any object of the war having been attained. The plans for ameliorating the condition of our army had proved futile and ineffective; and as to our navy, from the circumstance of the enemy's squadrons being allowed to escape, and commit their depredations with impunity on our colonial possessions, he inferred that the empire of the seas was likely to change sides, and that much blame was attributable to the Admiralty. As to Continental alliances, notwithstanding the hopes held out in the King's speech, and although we were now called upon to vote money for that specific object, all was darkness and uncertainty. Until this uncertainty was removed, he was of opinion that Parliament ought not to be prorogued, and he accordingly moved an address to the King, praying that a prorogation might not take place, until some communication could be made relative to the negociation with Russia.

Mr Pitt and his friends followed the Honourable Mover through the different topics to which he had adverted, their views of which were, of course, diametrically opposite to those of Mr Grey. They enlarged on the prospe-

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rous state of our finances, and on the improved and improving state of the army and navy. Respecting the state of our negociations with the Continental Powers they, deprecated any premature disclosure, but gave every assurance, that when such a disclosure could with safety be made, it would not be withheld.

Respecting the system of politics to be pursued, there appeared, in the course of the debate, a remarkable unanimity of sentiment on both sides of the House. It was on all hands admitted, that the question of peace with France cannot be discussed with any rational hope of success, without the arbitration of some of the great Powers of the Continent; and Mr Pitt allowed, that it was on the principle of joint peace or joint war only that we had laid the basis of actual negociations. On a division, Mr Grey's motion was negatived by a majority of 261 to 110.

June 21.—The order for taking into consideration his Majesty's Message being moved, Mr Pitt stated, that he only felt it now necessary to propose, that 3,500,000l. of the five millions provided for in the Ways and Means when the Budget was opened, should be granted to his Majesty, to enable him to enter into such engagments as to his wisdom should appear expedient, and the necessity of affairs should require. Mr Pitt stated, "that the grounds on which the sum had been reduced from the five millions, which was before required, to three and a half millions, was not any change of system. He was still clearly convinced, that if any efforts at all were to be made for a Continental co-operation, they ought to be on a large scale. Gentlemen would observe, that when five millions were before proposed, it was at an earlier period, when something might possibly have been done this season. It was now proposed to reduce the scale on which the operations were to be carried on; but the season was now far advanced, and the sum which was required at present would be fully adequate to the purposes for which it was intended, till Parliament met again."

Mr Fox and his friends declared that they would oppose such a vote, in whatever way the money was to be applied, because no explanation had been given, and they would not consent to give away their money without knowing for what it was given. Mr Pitt's motion was, however, agreed to, without a division.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr Pitt moved for certain sums in completion of his Budget for the year, amounting (exclusive of the sum voted for Continental subsidies) to twelve millions, to which purpose he proposed to appropriate the surplus of the consolidated fund, amounting to 15 millions and a half. He then moved for leave to raise twelve millions by Exchequer bills.—Agreed to.

July 2.

A bill was brought in by Mr Whitbread to protect Mr Trotter from any *criminal* prosecution in consequence of any evidence that he might give against Lord Melville. This bill, in its subsequent stages, gave rise to a good deal of discussion. It was contended that Mr Trotter could not give a free and unembarrassed testimony, unless he was protected against any possible injury that could arise to him from his evidence; and that although his testimony might not be read in evidence against him in any future suit, it might create injurious impressions in men's minds. The friends of Lord Melville were extremely anxious that Mr Trotter should be free and unfettered in his testimony, that it might have its full effect, whether for or against his Lordship, and therefore were desirous that he should be indemnified against any possible consequence. Mr Whitbread said this was also his wish. He paid many compliments to Mr R. Dundas, Lord Melville's son, for the dignified manner in which he had conducted himself in this delicate business, and intimated that Mr Trotter was to be indemnified for speaking the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and if he did not comply with these terms, it could not operate as an indemnity to him. The result was, that a clause was introduced, whereby Mr Trotter, and all other witnesses who may be called on the impeachment, may give their evidence without any apprehension of future consequences, either by civil or criminal process.

When this bill came into the House of Lords, a difference of opinion arose upon several of the clauses. The Lord Chan-

Chancellor argued strongly against the clause of indemnity being extended as a bar against civil suits. Lord Hawkesbury and Lord Mulgrave spoke in favour of the clause, if limited to civil suits instituted at the suit of the Crown. Lord Sidmouth and Lord Minto contended for the indemnity to civil suits generally, in order to relieve the minds of the witnesses from any apprehension of prosecution at the suit either of the Crown or of private individuals. The bill was at length passed, reserving the two following questions to be referred to the consideration of the Judges, viz. "Whether, according to law, any person can be required to answer a question, the answering of which shall not criminate himself, but may establish, or tend to establish, a debt recoverable by a civil suit?"—and—"Whether, in point of law, any person can be required to answer a question, the answer to which, though it shall not expose him to a criminal prosecution, may expose him to a suit at the instance of the Crown, for the recovery of profits made of the public money, contrary to law?"

July 11.

Mr Kinnaird moved for several accounts of the different stipends paid to the ministers of the established church of Scotland, with an account of the population of the respective parishes, alphabetically arranged, and to the latest period the same could be made up. He also moved for an account from each parish of the free teinds, specifying those parishes where the teinds were exhausted, and distinguishing those where augmentations of stipends had been applied for to the Commissioners for Teinds, and describing the parishes where such augmentations had been granted or refused. He wished some general regulations to be adopted with regard to augmentation actions, brought by the ministers against their heritors, because at present gentlemen, *non residents*, but having estates in Scotland, were frequently taken by surprise, having more to pay than they knew of.

The Secretary at War and *Mr R. Dundas* objected to the motion, as involving much unnecessary trouble and expence, and a compliance with it being, in some cases, wholly impracticable. The population of Scotland was ascertained by the last returns to the House. The mere agitation of such a subject in the House, they contended, would produce very serious discussions among the Scottish clergy, and might engender a good deal of ill nature, as augmentations of stipends alone frequently caused great animosities. They deprecated any alteration in the existing laws respecting teinds as rash and unadvisable, and hoped the Hon. Gentleman would withdraw his motion, which he accordingly did.

Mr Windham called the attention of the House to the situation and rigorous treatment of Capt. Wright, late of the Vincego sloop, now a prisoner in France. (See Mag. for July 1804. p. 552.) He had at first intended to propose that an explanation be required from the French Government, respecting the hard treatment experienced by the unfortunate officer to whom he alluded; and if that was not satisfactory, to proceed to retaliation. From conversing with his gallant friend behind him, (Sir Sidney Smith,) he should content himself now with moving the production of papers which passed through the medium of the Spanish Government, respecting Capt. Wright.—Before he made his motion in form, there was one great question which he would ask, namely, What should this country do? The question was obvious—not to suffer France to do to us what we did not do to her. If this country submitted to contrary treatment, it would be a confession of our inferiority, and the ascendance of the enemy. He thought the production of those papers would have the effect of serving Capt. Wright, by raising the feelings of the French people, and particularly of the military part, to whose opinion Bonaparte could not be insensible. Great as his power was, he did not imagine that he would wantonly provoke the indignation of Europe, by treating the subjects of independent states in the same manner as the Dey of Algiers. Amidst all his enmities, he might have more liberal feelings now than he had manifested on former occasions. There was one reproach which may affect him more than his attempt to rebarbarise Europe—he meant the reproach of being mean enough to revenge himself on Capt. Wright for his failure at Acre, to which memorable event Capt. Wright contributed essentially.

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The motion was seconded by Sir Sidney Smith, who said, that in doing so, he acquitted himself of a duty grateful to his own feelings, and one which was due to the country and Captain Wright. It was a natural question to ask, what advantage would arise from this motion? He considered it of great importance to assure Captain Wright, in his confinement, that he was not disavowed by his country, or neglected by those who had an opportunity of witnessing his merit and zeal in promoting the interest and glory of his country. The motion was agreed to, as was a motion of Mr Pitt for additional papers on the same subject.

Bills were brought in this session by Mr Pitt, and passed, for continuing the powers of the Commission of Naval Inquiry to the same Commissioners, and for appointing a commission to enquire into the state of the expenditure of all the military departments in the public service. The last act is to continue two years, and the Commissioners are composed of gentlemen of the military, law, and mercantile professions, viz. Major General Oakes, Colonels Beckwith and Drinkwater,—Mr Cox, master in Chancery, and Mr Cuming,—Messrs Peters and Bosanquet.

A bill was also passed for assessing the proprietors of lands in Rossshire in their proportion of the expence of repairing and upholding the roads and bridges in the Highlands of Scotland.

Of the different sums voted this session for public works, were 50,000l. for the Caledonian Canal,—25,000l. for the Crinan Canal,—25,000l. for the completion of the wet dock at Leith,—21,000l. for the improvement of the new extended royalty of Edinburgh,—60,000l. for the improvement of the port of London,—20,000l. for the marine asylum,—and 20,000l. to the Trustees of the British Museum, for purchasing the valuable collection of ancient sculpture, the property of the late Mr Townley.

The Committee on the Middlesex election 1804, found Sir Francis Burdett duly elected, and not G. B. Mainwaring, Esq. who had been returned by the Sheriffs. But a petition having been presented by Mr M. offering to prove bribery, corruption, and instigation to perjury, on the part of Sir Francis, the latter gave in a petition to the House, declining to defend his election against these charges, and renouncing his seat.

July 12.

The Commons were summoned to attend the House, and the Session was terminated by the following Speech by the Lord Chancellor.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have it in command from his Majesty to express the satisfaction with which he has observed the proofs you have given, in the course of the present Session, of your constant regard for the honour of his Crown, and the interests of his dominions; and particularly the measures which you have adopted for strengthening his Majesty's hands at this important conjuncture, by the augmentation of the disposeable military force of the kingdom.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Majesty has directed us particularly to thank you, in his Majesty's name, for the zeal and liberality with which you have granted the large supplies which the necessity of the public service has required.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty has not yet been enabled to communicate to you the result of the negociations in which he is engaged with Powers on the Continent; but you may rest assured that no step will be omitted, on his Majesty's part, for promoting such a concert as may afford the best prospect of restoring general and permanent tranquility, or may, if necessary, furnish the means of repelling with vigour the continued encroachments on the part of the French Government, which threaten every day more and more the liberty and independence of all the nations of Europe."

A Commission for proroguing the Parliament being then read, the Lord Chancellor, in his Majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogued the Parliament to Thursday the twenty-second day of August, when it was again prorogued to the 17th day of October.

(*The proceedings of the House of Commons on the charges against Lord Melville, having become extremely diffuse, we are under the necessity of postponing them till our next number, when a concise and connected detail of this interesting business will appear.*)

THE

Monthly Register

For SEPTEMBER 1805.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EAST INDIES.

THE *Belle* packet, which sailed from Bengal on the 1st of April, has brought dispatches, which we learn with regret are much less satisfactory than those previously received led us to expect. Of all the chiefs by whom our power in the East has been opposed, Holkar has shewn the most constant and desperate resistance. He has braved and occupied our arms after the extirpation of the Mysorean authority, and the subjugation of Scindia, of the Boosla Rajah, of all the Mahratta chiefs but himself. Incessant in his activity, rapid in all his movements, adopting a species of warfare the most calculated to harrass and divide our force, leaving nothing to the fate of a pitched battle, escaping when nearly within our grasp; perfectly acquainted with the country, with the depth of the rivers, the nature of the mountains and ghauts, he has led us through territories scarcely known to us but by name; and has kept us on the alert on the west of the Jumna, and the east of the Ramganga, far beyond the Ganges; from the fastnesses of the mountains of Camaon to the hills westward of Agra.

Holkar, our readers already know, had succeeded in depriving us of the friendship and alliance of the Rajah of Bhurtpore; he had succeeded also in instilling into him the same principle of determined resistance to our power. The last dispatches from India brought us the result of two unsuccessful attempts to carry Bhurtpore by storm. Three more, we now learn, have been made, with no better success. Our loss in the different assaults is estimated at 3000 men killed and wounded, including 105 officers. Notwithstanding this successful resistance, the Rajah proposed conditions of surrender, but they were refused. He was to pay the expences of the war against him, and to give three lacks to our troops. The Rajah had been our old, and, it is added, favoured ally; the Governor General wished to set an example that should serve as a warning to the other Native Powers—he gave orders, therefore, to insist upon his unconditional submission. But to this condition he would not submit; and having collected in the fort his women, his children, and his treasure, resolved to bury them all, and himself, under the ruins of it, rather than consent to an unconditional surrender.

The official accounts of the three last attempts to carry the fortress by assault are in substance as follows:—

On the 21st of January, the breach appearing practicable, the storming party moved out of the trenches, but found the ditch impracticable, and were obliged to abandon the attempt with considerable loss. The killed, wounded, and missing, were of the native troops 575, Europeans 42, including officers.

Officers killed—Lieutenants D. Macrae, and C. M. Bland, 76th regiment; Lieut. T. M'Gregor, 2d battalion 15th regiment.

Wounded—75th regt. Capt. W. Plessman, Lieut. T. Grant, Lieut. J. C. Dumas; 76th regt. Lieuts. C. Templeton, J. Macrae, W. Bright; 22d regt. Capt. Lindsay; 2d batt. 9th N. I. Lieut. Trowers; 2d do. 15th do. Capt. Lieut. H. Addison; 2d do. 22d do. Lieuts. Watson, Day, Pollock; Pioneers, Lieut. Galloway (doing duty). Flank companies of the European regiment, Lieuts. Morris and Watson, the former severely.

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The fourth attempt to storm this important fortress was made on the 26th of February. The storming party under the orders of Lieut.-Colonel Don, was formed of the greater part of the European force belonging to the Bengal army, and three battalions of sepoys. One column composed of 200 of his Majesty's 86th regiment, from the Bombay division, and the 1st battalion 8th regiment Bengal native infantry, under Capt. Grant, of the former corps, was ordered to attack the enemy's trenches and guns outside of the town; whilst a third column, composed of 300 men of his Majesty's 65th regiment, and two battalions of Bombay sepoys, marched to attack the Beem Naram gate, which from every report received, was easy of access for the guns, &c.——The signal for the storming party to move out was the commencement of Capt. Grant's attack on the enemy's trenches, which took place a little before four o clock in the afternoon. Captain Grant's column was completely successful, and got immediate possession of the enemy's guns, eleven in number. Neither of the other columns succeeded. Col. Don found the water in the ditch so deep as to render it impossible to gain the breach. The troops immediately attempted to ascend by the bastion, but the obstacles they met with were of so serious a nature, that their utmost efforts were unsuccesful, though the colours of the 10th native infantry were planted within a short distance of the top. The column from the Bombay division, under Lieut. Col. Taylor, notwithstanding every exertion, could not effect their object. They were considerably delayed on their march by a large body of the enemy's horse; and, by a mistake on the part of their guide, were very early exposed to a most heavy and destructive fire from the town, which, by destroying their ladders, rendered the attempt on the gate impracticable.

Nothing daunted by these disasters, Gen. Lake resolved to hazard another attempt. In his dispatch to the Governor-General, dated 22d. Feb. he says, "As it appeared that our failure on the 20th was to be accounted for, in a great measure, by the occurrence of unexpected accidents and delays, as part of the corps who formed the storming party had surmounted the principal difficulty, and had nearly gained the summit of the bastion, where, I was informed, a few hours more battering would render the ascent perfectly easy, I determined to make another attempt yesterday. The party for this service consisted of the whole European force, and the two battalions of the native infantry of the Bengal army, and the greater part of his Majesty's 55th and 80th regiments, and the grenadier battalion and flank companies of the 1st battalion 3d regiment, from the Bombay division. The whole moved on to the attack about three o'clock in the afternoon, under the command of the Hon. Brigadier Monson. The troops, most confident of success, commenced the attack, and persevered in it for a considerable length of time, with the most determined bravery; but their utmost exertions were not sufficient to enable them to gain the top of the breach. The bastion, which was the point of attack, was extremely steep, the resistance opposed to them was vigorous, and as our men could only mount by small parties at a time, the advantages were very great on the side of the enemy.—Discharges of grape, logs of wood, and pots filled with combustible materials, immediately knocked down those who were ascending, and the whole party, after being engaged in an obstinate contest for two hours, and suffering very severe loss, were obliged to relinquish the attempt, and retire to our trenches."

Our loss in these two assaults was severe, amounting, (Europeans and natives) including officers, to 254 killed, 1564 wounded, 33 missing.

Officers killed—Major Menzies, 80th regiment, aid-de-camp to Lord Lake. —Lieut. Archibald Stewart, 75th regiment; Lieut. G. Gowing, artillery; Capt. H. Corfield, and Lieut. C. Templeton, 76th; Lieut. Hartley, 2d bat. 15th.—Ensign J. Lang, 1st grenadier bat. Bombay division.

Officers wounded—Lieut. Durant, Major of brigade.—Artillery, Capt. Pennington, Capt. J. Nelly, Lieut. G. Swiney, and Mr Con. Whale.—75th regiment, Capt. S. Engel, Lieut. and Adjutant P. Mathewson.—76th, Capt. Manton, Capt. W. Boys, Lieutenants Hamilton, Mansel, and T. M. Sinclair, Quarter Master W. B. Hopkins.—65th, Captains Bates, Symes, Warren, and Watkins,

Watkins, Lieutenants Bates, Hutchins, O'Brien, Hinde, Clutterbuck, and Harvey.—22d, Lieut. Wilson.—86th, Capt. Morton, and Lieut. Baird.—European regiment, Lieut. Moore (since dead), Capt. Ramsay, Lieut. Hamilton, and Ensign Chance.—1st bat. 2d regt. Lieut.Col. J. Hammond, Major Hawkes, and Lieut. Arbuthnot.—8th native regiment, Lieut. Kerr (since dead).—1st bat. 12th do. Major J. Radcliffe, Lieut. C. Rayne, and J. Taylor—2d bat. 12th do. Capt. Fletcher, Lieuts. J. Barker, J. Drysdale, and Hon. J. Aylmer.—1st bat. 15th do. Lieuts. H. Sibley, and W. T. Turner.—2d bat. 22d do. Capt. Griffiths, Lieut. Blackney.—Pioneer corps, Lieut. A. Lockett.—Bombay division, 1st grenadier bat. Capt. Steele.—1st bat. 3d regt. Capt. Kemp, Lieut. Tovey.—1st bat. 9th do. Lieut.-Col. Taylor, Capt. Haddington, and Lieut. Morrison.—2d bat. 2d regt. Lieut. Thomas.

We learn further from the official dispatches, that whilst General Lord Lake was employed before Bhurtpore, Meer Khan kept a division of our troops actively employed in pursuing him. He is one of the most enterprising of Holkar's officers, and commands a separate and independent body of troops in his service. He began his operations with an attack upon a convoy proceeding from Muttra, to the camp at Bhurtpore, under the command of Captain Welsh, who gave him a warm reception. Lieutenant-Colonel Need was dispatched by Lord Lake, on hearing the firing, with the 27th light dragoons, and the 2d regiment of native cavalry, to support Captain Welsh.—The enemy was routed, and forty stands of colours, all their guns and tumbrils taken, and Meer Khan himself escaped by stripping himself naked. His palanquin, with a complete suit of armour, said to be his, also fell into our hands. Having failed in this attack, he made a rapid movement, and crossed the Jumna below Muttra. Major General Smith, with six regiments of British and native cavalry, and the horse artillery, was detached in pursuit of him. After crossing the Jumna, he hastened to the eastern bank of the Ganges, and pushed forward to Moradabad, on the west of Ramganga. Major-General Smith, in his dispatch of the 16th of February, says of him, that "the celerity of his movements (having neither tents, baggage, nor guns,) and the early correct information he has of all mine, has hitherto precluded the possibility of overtaking him, and he is too much on his guard to admit of a surprise."

Not stopping at Moradabad to be overtaken by our troops, Meer Khan pushed across the Ramganga to Cossepoor, at the foot of the Cumaon hills, for the purpose, it should seem, of inducing the Rohillas to rise. Being disappointed in that design, and pursued by our troops, he repassed the Ramganga, and stationed himself at Uszuighur, on the west of the Ramganga. There our troops came up with him on the 2d of March, and an action took place, which was but of short duration, and which Meer Khan seemed to have risked only with the view of enabling his baggage to get off. After a short action, the enemy's cavalry fled to the hills, leaving their infantry behind, who advanced against us with desperate resolution, but were dispersed and completely destroyed by our cavalry.

There are a number of dispatches from Mr C. T. Metcalfe, assistant in the Governor General's office, detailing the movements and progress of General Smith in pursuit of the enemy, which would not be interesting to our readers. Our loss in the action with Meer Khan was 10 rank and file killed, and 56 (including officers) wounded. Officers wounded, Major Carden and Capt. Burke, 29th light dragoons, Capt. Gore, and Lieut. and Adjutant Bunce, 27th light dragoons.

Captain Hutchison also captured the walled town of Currawal, and Bommon Gang, a mud fort, without any loss in killed—Wounded, one serjeant badly, two gunners, two gelandauze (one badly), three clashies (one badly), four sepoys.

Thus far the official details, to which we have only to add, that the important fortress of Bhurtpore is situated in a small, but one of the highest cultivated districts in India, the inhabitants of which are all of the same tribe, and connected, either by consanguinity or other relations, with each other. The force with which Lord Lake sat down before the town did not exceed 12,000 men; and the works were of so great extent,

extent, that he was not able to masque more than one quarter of them. All the other parts of the garrison had communication with the open country, and the adherents of the Rajah were singularly brave and faithful. These circumstances are sufficient to account for the obstinacy of the defence; and yet, notwithstanding the gallantry with which it was maintained, little doubt was entertained, that the place would speedily fall. Lord Lake attacked it at first under many disadvantages, being wholly unprovided with either mortars or a battering train. These deficiences had been supplied when the Belle sailed from Bengal;—and it was not expected that the resistance of the Rajah could be protracted much longer.—Lord Lake had full six weeks before him to reduce Bhurtpore; after that time, the periodical commencement of land-winds would compel him to discontinue the siege. It is probable, however, that the Rajah has perceived the danger of his situation, and that some modification of the original terms has been acceded to by him.

The Calcutta Gazette of Feb. 21st. contains the particulars of the capture of the large, rich, and populous town of Rampoorah, by which the whole of Holkar's possessions on the left bank of the Chumbul, have fallen into our hands. Col. Murray commanded on this occasion, and the troops employed were the 2d battalion of the 2d regiment, and the 86th. The garrison, after firing a few shots, retired to an adjoining hill, and the place was taken possession of without further resistance, and without any loss on our side.

Advices have been received from the Baptist Mission in India. Mr and Mrs Rowe, and Mr and Mrs Moore, of the last number who went out, arrived at Serampore on the 22d of February last. Messrs Marden and Biss, with their wives, were then at Madras. Mr Carry and the rest were well. He had made such progress in the Shanscrit, as to have delivered an oration in that language, before the Governor General, with which his Lordship had expressed great satisfaction. Two natives had lately been baptized and joined the church. The late collection had enabled the Society to remit 1000 guineas for the expence of the Hindostan New Testament.

Africa.

The celebrated traveller, Mungo Parke, with his companions, Messrs Anderson and Scott, who sailed from Portsmouth in the Crescent transport six months ago, having touched at the islands of Jago and Goree, arrived at Kayay, on the river Gambia, on the 14th of April, whence they were to proceed in a few days into the interior of Africa, to effect the business on which they were dispatched. The heat was at that time so excessive, that the thermometer was constantly at 100 degrees and upwards in the shade, and for two or three hours after sun-set, continued at from 82 to 92 degrees. We are happy, however, to hear, that notwithstanding this excess of heat, the whole party had enjoyed perfect health.

America.

A war between the United States and the Emperor of Morocco is on the point of breaking out. Several Moorish Corsairs were, according to the last accounts transmitted to the President, actually cruising in quest of American traders; and the United States brig Syren had been ordered to cruize on the west coast of Morocco, from Cape Spartel to Mogadore, to intercept such prizes as they might make on their way into port.

The harvest in America had been nearly got in, and was the most plentiful that had been known for a number of years.

On the 28th of June a duel was fought on the boundary line of North and South Carolina, between Brigadier-General Smith and Captain Maurice Moore, both of Wilmington. The former was shot below the right breast, and his life was despaired of.

Italy.

EARTHQUAKE AT NAPLES.

On Friday the 26th July, there was an earthquake throughout the greatest part of the kingdom of Naples, so violent, that since that of Calabria in 1782, there has been none attended with similar devastation.

At half past eight, the wind began to blow from the north, which is called at Naples a land wind, and which is cold and dry in winter, and hot in summer. It was on that day much colder than usual,

usual, and continued for about an hour. At three quarters past nine the sea, which had been extremely tranquil during the day, began to be disturbed. Several persons who were bathing felt the earth fail them under their feet, and the fish mounted to the surface of the water, and appeared agitated in an extraordinary manner.

At length, at three minutes before ten, a shock of an earthquake was felt, at first with a slight trembling, and afterwards with a strong undulation, in a direction from north to south, and which lasted from 45 to 50 seconds. At eleven there was another shock, but weaker; and at three quarters past twelve a third, still slighter. The sky was perfectly serene, but on the surface of the earth there was a sort of fog, from which emanated a strong smell of sulphur. From the summit of Vesuvius an immense and very thick column of smoke arose, and between the first and second shock two explosions were heard, similar to those which precede volcanic eruptions, but weaker. The first shock shook all the bells, which rang spontaneously. All the clocks and dials in the city, stopped at three minutes before ten, the precise moment of the first shock.

The persons who were at the Theatre at the time of the first two shocks, saw the decorations on both sides of the theatre shake, and the boxes threatened to fall into the pit. The spectators, who were ordered by the Magistrates present not to stir, were thrown down by the shock. Afterwards, during an interval of calm, every one went out without disorder. Throughout the whole night, nothing was to be heard but the cries and groans of persons who were seeking their children, their parents, and their friends.

In the city of Naples, 800 houses have become uninhabitable, and upwards of 4000 are much damaged; 40 churches have been shaken to their foundations. The number of persons, who have perished by the fall of the buildings, is not great in the capital, but in some inland towns, which are entirely destroyed, the inhabitants have nearly lost all their lives. The small town of Isernia, in the county of Molese, is a heap of ruins, and upwards of 2500 persons have perished there. At Campo Basso, and at Bajano, in the same province, most of the inhabitants were destroyed. Avelino, Montesarchio, Benevento, and Averso, have suffered dreadfully. At Santa Maria de Capua (the antient Capua,) a whole company of cavalry were buried under the ruins of their barracks. At Caserta, the upper stories of the houses tumbled down, and the fine palace is so much damaged, that it is feared it cannot stand. Letters from Puglia and Calabria state, that those provinces have only experienced a slight shock. Since the 26th of July, Naples presents a very unusual, and indeed a distressing spectacle. All the inhabitants remain day and night in the plains and roads near the city, and have either slept in carriages or on the bare ground. The general distress has risen to the highest pitch; and, if the earthquake had been followed by some more shocks, the whole city of Naples would have been destroyed. In the midst of the general destruction, the greatest public order has been preserved, by the vigilance and courage of the Duke of Ascoli, chief intendant of the General Police. The Lazzaroni have not committed a single robbery or murder.

The following summary is given of the damage sustained on the occasion: "At Naples, independent of churches, convents, &c. 470 other buildings were so much injured as to threaten their downfal. At Isernia, where the earthquake commenced, the earth opened, and vomited flames; 339 families lost their lives. At Castelpetroso, 132 families perished; at Massino, 84: at Fresolone, 393; at St Angelo in Colla, 43; at Barramillo, 180: at Cantalupo, 152; Lorenzan and St Angelo de Lombardi are entirely destroyed; Pajeno is converted into a lake; and Fomento has become a volcano. A small river which ran through that province, and traversed a space of 50 leagues, is lost in the ground, at the distance of four miles from its mouth. In the county of Molise alone, 46 villages and hamlets have been destroyed."

A very extraordinary circumstance was observed the day before the awful convulsion took place. An English frigate in the Bay of Naples, after heaving up her anchor, found it so hot that the men durst not touch it.

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Germany.

In the beginning of July, a tumult took place in the city of Vienna, which threatened very alarming consequences. The cause assigned was a scarcity of bread, and a number of baker's shops were pillaged and destroyed. The troops were called in, and about 5000 mounted guard day and night for eight days, which put an end to the operations of the rioters, several hundreds of whom were seized and put in close confinement. Among these were a number of French and Italians, who had passports from the French Minister at Vienna. This circumstance has excited the suspicion that the disturbances were occasioned by the instigation of some political emissaries, a class of incendiaries very numerous in most of the capital towns of Germany.

A circular note has been addressed by the Austrian Government to the different magistrates, which proves, that a strong suspicion attaches to the French Government of having fomented these disturbances. It states that several foreigners, furnished with passports from their respective ambassadors, had left Vienna since the disturbances on the 7th and 8th of July, and that there was reason to believe that those persons had taken an active part in them, and fled to escape punishment. It is therefore expressly required that all strangers travelling, who have no passports, or have received them since the 7th or 8th of July, be arrested by the Magistrates, and sent in irons to Vienna, whatever be their rank. The phrase "respective" Ambassadors, seems to have been adopted to avoid marking at present the French Ambassador: but he, we understand, was the only one that had granted passports.

Continental War.

As long as it was in the power of Bonaparte to dissemble on the unwelcome prospect of a Continental War, he used every art to persuade both the people of France, and the other nations on the Continent, that he had nothing to fear, and the English nothing to hope from the great powers of Europe. It appears, however, that he finds it impossible to dissemble any longer; and, in proportion as the renewal of war assumes a more certain and decided aspect, the subdued tone and the softened temper displayed in speaking of Austria and of Great Britain, have been at once abandoned, and Austria, Great Britain, and Russia, are involved in one common menace and invective. All that rage and arrogance can dictate, all that malice can suggest, and invention supply, are poured forth in one common and copious stream, against the three combined powers. Great Britain, whom it was the triumph and the boast of France to have driven from the Continent, and to have made her politically, as well as locally, *toto divisos orbe Britannos*, is now represented as exercising an irresistible influence over the two greatest powers; as extending her giant stride from Petersburgh to Vienna, wielding the energies of both those Empires, and infusing into each her suspicion and hatred, and determined resistance of the power of France.

Such is, in substance, the language held in a note inserted in the *Moniteur* of the 16th August, on an account which appeared in the English papers, of the detention of American ships. Much of the wonted declamation on the maritime ascendancy, (or tyranny, as Bonaparte is pleased to call it, of this country) is followed by various observations on the influence which she has acquired upon the Continent, and in speaking of Austria, language is used which may be considered as tantamount to a declaration of war:—"She" (England) we are told, "is precipitating Austria into a war, by inducing her to make in the Tyrol and in Italy, armaments, which *cannot be considered but as a commencement of hostilities.*"

The following official note from the Prussian Minister Hardenberg, to the French Minister at Berlin, clearly demonstrates his Prussian Majesty's decided disapprobation of the recent changes in Italy, which he seems to consider as a full justification of the determination of Russia to break off the negociation.

"The undersigned Minister of State with the deepest regret finds himself under the necessity of communicating to M. Laforet, the note which M. Novoziltzoff has addressed to him, upon returning him the French passports; at the same time announcing to him the order which the Emperor of all the Russias

Russias has transmitted to him, in consequence of the recent changes in Italy, and especially the union of the Ligurian Republic with the French Empire, not to proceed upon his journey to France. His Majesty could not but feel the greatest concern in seeing thus confirmed the fears which, from the moment the intelligence of that unexpected event transpired, it was impossible not to entertain, respecting the effect which it might produce on the salutary negociation which it was under deliberation to open. The earnest desire which his Majesty has already cherished, and of which he has given repeated proofs, for the restoration of peace, is the strongest assurance of the sentiments of concern with which he is affected on this occasion.

"HARDENBERG."

"*Berlin, 11th July.*"

That Russia has engaged herself beyond the possibility of receding, there seems to be no reason to doubt. A messenger is arrived in a packet from Gottenburgh with the signed preliminaries of an active coalition between this country and Russia. The warlike preparations in every part of the empire are prosecuted with unprecedented activity. The troops assembled on the frontiers of Russian Poland are stated to amount to 120,000 men, and they were daily augmenting. All the regiments in garrison at Petersburgh had received marching orders. Ten additional ships of the line were on the eve of sailing to join the fleet in the Baltic, making altogether a fleet of 28 sail of the line. The total of the Russian force under orders to march is estimated at 280,000 men. The Russian force in the Ionian islands had been augmented by recruiting among the islanders to nearly 40,000 men.

M. Novoziltzoff returned to Petersburgh on the 1st August, and on the following day had a private audience of the Emperor, and attended a Grand Council of War, at which were present, besides the different Ministers of State, Generals Buxhoevden, Michaelsen, and Von Essen. These three Generals will, it is supposed, have the command of three separate armies.—There was likewise present at the Council, an Hanoverian General, who has for some time past resided at St. Petersburgh.

Did any doubt remain respecting the certainty of a Continental war, it would be removed by the intelligence received from the French coast. The camps at Boulogne and along the coast are breaking up, and the troops marching into the interior, most probably to the Rhine; the heights are deserted, scarce a tent or a soldier to be seen; the few troops that remained were in huts; and the enemy were dismantling their flotilla.

All the troops embarked at Helvoetsluys and the Texel have been disembarked, and ordered to march without delay to Mentz. Thirty thousand conscripts are also ordered to join the armies, and 30,000 are to be raised in their room.

Bonaparte remained at Boulogne on the 27th August, where he continued reviewing the troops; but there is reason to believe that, as he reviewed them by divisions, he sent off each division to the Rhine.

ENGLAND.

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

Respecting the combined fleets which engaged Sir Robert Calder's squadron, we have official information, that on the English Admiral's steering northward, to communicate with Admiral Cornwallis, they entered Ferrol, about the 2d of August; that on the 13th they came out again, reinforced by 10 ships which were ready in that port, and standing to the southward, they went into the harbour of Cadiz on the 20th, after chacing ineffectually the small squadron under Admiral Collingwood. Next day the Admiral returned off that port, and reconnoitred the whole at their moorings, consisting of 34 sail of the line, including seven Spanish ships before fitting in the harbour. On the 29th of August, Sir Robert Calder joined Admiral Collingwood with 20 ships, making the whole force 26 sail of the line, under the orders of Admiral Collingwood, as senior Admiral, untill the return of Lord Nelson, who is appointed to the chief command on this station, and who sailed from Portsmouth on board the Victory, on the 20th September, accompanied by Sir John Duckworth, who is to be second in command.

The

The fleet under his Lordship is to be augmented to 30 ships of the line.

Just as the combined fleet sailed from Ferrol, eight large American ships, under convoy of two armed ships, sailed from Nantes for Cadiz, laden with salt-beef, pork, and biscuit; the Colpoys brig fell in with them in the night, and captured two; the rest escaped.

His Majesty's brig Alcion, of 16 guns, arrived at Lisbon on the 22d Aug. from Gibraltar, with mails. She had also taken under convoy three merchant vessels from Gibraltar. On the 18th, Cape St Vincent's in sight, they fell in with the combined fleet, which captured the three merchantmen, which they burnt, and the Alcion only escaped by making use of her sweeps.

The blockade of Cadiz (a matter of sore vexation to Bonaparte) is rigorously continued. Not a ship of any nation is suffered to pass or repass. A correspondence has taken place on the subject between the neutral Consuls at Cadiz and Admiral Collingwood. The former complain that they had no regular notification of the blockade, and therefore they trust that their loaded vessels may be permitted to proceed to their destination, particularly as some of them had arrived before they could possibly have heard of the blockade.

The Admiral, in reply, states that the blockade had been regularly notified, and sufficient time given for its promulgation throughout Europe. He laments the inconvenience to which neutrals were subjected, and expresses his sincere disposition to give every facility and security to their lawful trade; but he could not allow ships which had taken their cargoes on board since his arrival on the coast to depart with them. Those which had their cargoes, or the principal part of them, on board before his arrival, he had suffered to depart; and those which were in port, he now intimates, may depart in ballast. He adds, that it is the trade of Spain alone that he would interrupt; if neutrals were involved in it, it was a circumstance which he regretted, but could not prevent.

Advices from Malta announce the arrival there on the 23d of July, of the expedition under Sir James Craig.—The troops were all in perfect health.

The expedition under Sir D. Baird, with the Indiamen, sailed from the Cove of Cork on the 31st August.—The fleet consisted of the Diadem, of 64 guns, Sir H. Popham; Belliqueux, 64 guns, Capt. Byng; Diomede of 50 guns, Capt. Downman; Narcissus frigate, Capt. Donnelly; and the Leda frigate, Capt. Honyman, with 19 sail of East Indiamen, two whalers, and 60 sail of transports full of troops. It is understood that Sir H. Popham, in the Diadem, will leave the India fleet in lat. 38. and go on with the expedition under the orders of Sir D. Baird.

Admiral Cornwallis has had a pretty smart brush with the Brest fleet. On the evening of Aug. 21. the French came to anchor in the Outer Road, and it being concluded from their manœuvres that they would make a push in the morning, the Admiral made a signal for the fleet to lay by, and sent notice to every ship of his intentions to attack them at two o'clock next morning. The attempt was made by the enemy; the Admiral immediately bore down to them, but, though they had 22 sail of the line to 17, they did not wait for him. They tacked again for their anchorage, close to their batteries, but some of their hindmost ships were roughly handled by the Admiral, the Namur, Cæsar, and Captain. Admiral Cornwallis led the van, and had nearly cut off the French Rear Admiral. Sir R. Strachan, in the Cæsar, being the third ship, requested, by signal, to support the Ville de Paris, which being granted, she was no sooner in her station than she commenced a most tremendous fire, until the enemy was under their own batteries, which then began to play in their turn, upon the Ville de Paris and others; showers of shot and shells were fired without any considerable injury. Part of a shell struck Admiral Cornwallis on the breast, but fortunately did not hurt him; at last, the signal was given to wear, and our ships hauled their wind. The Ville de Paris and the Namur had a few wounded, the Cæsar three killed, and seven wounded.

The French account of the above brush, magnifies it to a victory. Our ships were obliged to *sheer off*; they sustained considerable *damage*; Admiral Cornwallis had reason to *repent* of his *temerity!!!* Since the enemy will not fight

fight as we wish, they must be indulged in speaking as they please.

On the same day, the 2nd, the fleet in the Texel also made a movement, which indicated an intention of putting to sea; but the British fleet heaving in sight, they did not come out. In the beginning of September, Lord Keith sailed from the Downs, to inspect personally the actual state of the Dutch fleet in that port, and found that they had all retired into the inner harbour, and that the troops, about 16000, with the French General Marmont, had been hastily disembarked from the transports, and marched towards the Rhine. His Lordship returned, leaving Adm. Russel with seven ships of the line to watch the future motions of the enemy.

La Didon, a remarkably fine and fast sailing French frigate, of 44 guns and 330 men, has been taken by the Phœnix of 36 guns, Capt. Baker. She belonged to the combined fleets which engaged Admiral Calder's squadron on their return from the West Indies, and put into Corunna after the action. From thence she was dispatched in the beginning of August, by the French Admiral Villeneuve, on a secret cruize, supposed to procure information of the motions of the English fleets. On the 10th of August, about nine A. M. and about 100 miles to the westward of Corunna, the Phœnix discovered la Didon to leeward, and immediately bore down to her. The latter waited the approach of the English frigate with much apparent resolution, when an action commenced, which lasted near three hours within pistol shot. The main and mizen masts of la Didon being carried away, the French Captain Millins run his larboard bow over the starboard quarter of the Phœnix, and attempted to board; but the royal marines kept up such a heavy fire on the forecastle of the Frenchman, that she at length called for quarter, and struck her colours. Her foremast went overboard immediately after, and she was otherwise much damaged in her hull. The Phœnix suffered considerably in her rigging, masts, and yards, and had 12 killed and 28 wounded. Among the former were Lieut. Bounton, and Lieut. H. Steel of the royal marines. La Didon lost 27 killed, and 44 wounded. Both ships have arrived safe at Plymouth, after beating at sea for three weeks.

The Blanche frigate of 36 guns, Capt. Mudge, was taken on the 19th of July, by a French squadron in the West Indies, after a severe action of an hour, in which the Blanche sustained so much damage that she sunk an hour after she struck. Her loss is said to be 10 killed and 14 wounded. The Blanche appears to have been much worn out, and had had no copper on for the last nine months.

But the above squadron have not escaped without retaliation from our fleet. On the 15th of August the Goliah, of 74 guns, Capt. Barton, one of Admiral Cornwallis's fleet, fell in with the Faune corvette of 16 guns, and 123 men, which she captured, after a short chace. She had on board 22 of the Blanche's crew. On the 20th August the Goliah captured another of this squadron, la Torche of 18 guns, and 196 men, who had on board 52 more of the Blanche's crew, who were found in her hold in irons. The Commodore, the Topaze of 44 guns, and a corvette, of 20 guns, were in company with la Torche, and were chaced by the Goliah and Raisonnable, but escaped in the night. They afterwards got safe into Lisbon, where Capt. Mudge and 70 of his crew were landed from the Topaze, and allowed to come home. The other corvette which escaped had 55 of the Blanche's crew, which she put on board a neutral vessel bound for England, who has landed them safe at Torbay.

We have likewise to record a piece of bravery in the Officers and crew of his Majesty's frigate Loire, Capt. Maitland, which adds another to the many brilliant feats atchieved by our navy: On the 4th of June, the Loire stood into Muros Bay, some distance to the southward of Cape Finisterre. At Muros, which was protected by a fort of 12 guns, and a battery of 2, some shipping were observed; and the First Lieutenant of the Loire, Mr Yeo, was detached in boats with 50 men, in order to attack the fort. This service was so cheerfully undertaken, and so gallantly executed, that in about three quarters of an hour after leaving the ship, Lieutenant Yeo had stormed and carried both the fort and battery, killing 30 of the Spaniards, and wounding 22—the

guns

guns he spiked and threw into the water. It was his fortune to be opposed to the Governor, whom he killed with a blow of his hanger. None of his party were killed; and but a few slightly wounded. The efforts of Capt. Maitland were not less effectually directed against the shipping. A brig pierced for 20 guns, which was fitting out, was burnt, and all the small craft, gun-boats, &c. with the exception of one gun-boat, were destroyed. A beautiful coppered ship, la Confiance, pierced for 26 guns, a merchant brig in ballast, and the Esperance gun-boat, were brought off, with which the Loire arrived in safety at Plymouth.

On the 10th of August the Pigmy cutter of 14 guns, Lieut. Smith, was totally lost on the rocks of Scillet, near Jersey. The crew got safe ashore in their boats, and a good part of the rigging and stores were saved.

We have to congratulate our readers and our country on the safe arrival of the most valuable homeward bound East India fleet that ever visited our shores. It sailed from St Helena on the 24th of July, under convoy of the Trident, Admiral Rainier, with the Mediator and Athenienne, and consisted of the following ships, of which not one is missing:

From China—The Canton, Marquis of Ely, True Briton, Cuffnels, Cirencester, Glatton, Winchelsea, Walmer Castle, Thames, Perseverance, Neptune, Royal Charlotte, Taunton Castle, Ceres, Alnwick Castle, and Arniston,—Total tonnage 19,244.

From Bengal—Dover Castle, Monarch, Sovereign, Lady Burgess, and Alexander—Total tonnage 4057.

From Coast and Bay—Sir Wm. Bensley, Fame, Marchioness of Exeter, Lord Nelson, Bengal, Asia, Marquis of Wellesley, Lord Castlereagh, and Lady Jane Dundas—Total tonnage 6770.

From Bombay—Walthamstow, Earl St Vincent, and Experiment—Total tonnage, 2188.

Ocean, from Botany Bay; Ganges, Recovery, Active, and Georgiana, from the South Seas; and a Swede from China to Gottenburgh.

This arrival is not only of vast importance to the commercial world, but also to Government, as contributing very largely to the revenue. The duties upon the produce, it is calculated, will amount to betwixt five and six millions Sterling.

Admiral Rainier has been twelve years in India, and is supposed to have made a fortune of half a million sterling.

We have likewise to announce the safe arrival of the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, that sailed from Port-Royal on the 3d July, under convoy of his Majesty's ships Theseus, Diligentia, and Cerf: it consisted of about 156 sail, and except five sail, known to be taken, and four which went ashore in the Gulph, and are believed to be safe, few, we believe, if any, are missing. The fleet is valued at three millions sterling.

A deputation of the West India merchants waited on Lord Nelson with an address of thanks for the vigour and perseverance he displayed in the protection of the West India Islands. His Lordship, in reply, said: "I beg leave to express to the Committee of West India Merchants, the great satisfaction I feel in their approbation of my conduct. It was, I conceived, perfectly clear that the combined squadrons were gone to the West Indies, and therefore it became my duty to follow them. But, I assure you, from the state of defence in which our large islands are placed, with the number of regular troops, numerous, well disciplined and zealous militia, I was confident no troops which their combined squadron could carry, would make any impression upon our large islands."

The Committee of the Patriotic fund at Lloyd's have presented a sword value 100l. to Capt. Sir R. Laurie, of the Cleopatra frigate, for his gallant conduct in the action with the Ville de Milan. They have also voted gratuities to the officers and seamen wounded, and to make provision for the families of those who were killed in the action.

Remittances to an immense amount have been brought over to our merchants by the Pomona frigate, recently arrived from Lisbon. Sir Francis Baring's house alone has received 100,000l. in hard cash!

Sir Sidney Smith has invented a vessel for conveying troops and artillery, without noise or confusion, in shallow water, under the enemy's batteries, and a compiete experiment of its powers

was

was made on the 27th of August, by Lords Castlereagh and Mu[illegible]rave, and Mess. Pitt and Long; whose report is, that no boat has yet been constructed, capable at the same time of such rapidity of movement, and of carrying so many men. The experiment had nearly proved fatal to Lord Castlereagh.—The vessel is constructed by the junction of two boats by means of a platform; in crossing which his Lordship fell into the river below Woolwich, in a deep and rapid part of the stream. It was quite dark. The Noble Lord is, fortunately, a dextrous swimmer, and he kept himself for some minutes afloat, until he seized on one of the cross beams of the platform, and was taken into the boat.

The following melancholy circumstance happened off Dover on Thursday night Aug. 29. The Jackall gunbrig, Lieut. Stewart, intending to board a fast-sailing smuggling vessel, sent off his long-boat, in which were two midshipmen, Mr Thomas Lowen, and Mr Stewart, nephew to the Lieutenant, and eight men. The night being extremely dark, in the confusion of boarding, the boat upset, when Messrs Lowen and Stewart, and two of the seamen, were unfortunately drowned.

On the 4th Aug. the sloop Thomas and Hannah, of Maldon, was lost on her voyage from Newcastle, near the Dudgeon light. The crew, consisting of four persons, perished, except the master, who was providentially saved by clinging to the mast, from which he was taken the next morning, nearly exhausted, after witnessing the melancholy fate of his shipmates, among whom was his father.

Mr Thomas Johnson, a member of Colonel William's corps of Liverpool volunteers, was convicted on the 30th August, before the Mayor, in the sum of 274l. 4s. being the amount of his fines for non-attendance on the drills of the corps.

Mr Curwen, of Workington Hall, has contracted with two nurserymen at Keswick, to plant for him at Windermere, this season, four hundred acres, with twelve hundred thousand trees.

At the great Ipswich Lamb Fair held last week of August, there were near 100,000 lambs sold. A number of South Down wether lambs were sold at 23l. 10s. and 24l. per score. Of the half bred Leicesters, the Earl of Bristol's wethers sold at 26s. each lamb; Mr Brook's at 25s. each. Mr Stutter's ewes and wethers at 22l. 10s. per score, inferior breeds sold at 12l.—15l.—16l. and 18l. per score.

SCOTLAND.

Friday August 30. the Lord Provost and Magistrates gave an elegant entertainment at Fortune's to Lord Viscount Melville, and a number of Noblemen and Gentlemen, among whom were, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Hopetoun, Earl of Haddington, Lord Napier, Lord James Murray, Sir John Stewart, Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Advocate, Members for the County and City, Secretary at War, Sheriff of the County, &c.

About the 20th of June last, the Magistrates of Edinburgh received a letter from 36 persons, stating themselves prisoners of war in the citadel of Valenciennes, and as they were in the utmost want, and being natives of the city or neigbourhood, requesting the Magistrates to set on foot a subscription for their relief. This was accordingly done, and in a few weeks about 170l. was collected. A remittance of three guineas to each person was made to a gentleman who was mentioned in the letter as having undertaken to obtain its safe conveyance. And an answer has been received, thanking the Magistrates most gratefully for such a liberal supply.

The Rev. Dr Dalrymple of Ayr has also received a letter from 12 persons, natives of that town or county, stating their having been prisoners at Valenciennes for 18 months, and suffering much for want of common necessaries, and earnestly soliciting assistance.

On Saturday the 24th August, was launched from the ship-yard of Wm. Osbourne, Esq, direct into the sea, at Kingston port, in the Moray Frith, a fine new ship belonging to that gentleman, and built by Mr Thomas Bustwick, of 613 tons register measurement, but will carry upwards of 800 tons; she has ports on her gun-deck for 24 guns, measures 107 feet on her main deck, 33 feet 1 inch extreme breadth, and 28 feet 10 inches high. From the situation in which the above ship was built, it required her ways to be laid to

so great an extent, that she had 400 feet to run before she touched the water.

On the 5th August, the brig Friends, Craigie, of Montrose, laden with oil and deals from Christiansound, for Ireland, sprung a sudden leak, and in ten minutes filled up to the deck. Being then about 65 miles from the north end of Shetland, and blowing a storm, the Captain and crew took to the boat, and got to the island of Unst, after being 36 hours without any provisions.

About the 20th of August, a great herring fishery set in in Lochfine, Loch Inver, Lochbroom, and other lochs in the west Highlands. Mr Macdonald at Loch Inver got 1400 barrels from the country boats in one week, and 300 boats full came to Inverary quay on the 28th, all caught in one night. We learn however that the herrings had left Lochfine in the beginning of September, and had gone to the northern lochs.

We are happy to be informed, that the bridge across the Spey at Fochabers is now finished. It was inspected a few days ago, and Mr George Burn, the architect, received the highest approbation for the elegant and substantial manner in which he has completed the whole.

We understand that the Lords of the Treasury have for the present declined listening to any application for the establishment of a separate Stamp-Office in Edinburgh.

On Wednesday the 28th August, the first new meal of this year's crop was sold in Greenock market, at 1s. 7d. per peck. It was the produce of Mains Farm, and the proprietor, Matthew Alexander, being a member of the Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture in Renfrewshire, is intitled to a Premium of Two Guineas from said Society.

On Saturday morning, Sept. 7. a fire broke out in a thatched tenement in Drygate-lane, Glasgow, which in a few minutes communicated to the adjoining houses, and after raging three hours, was at length extinguished, after burning out *sixteen* poor families. No part of the property is insured.

On the 4th September, John Macleod labourer, and Catherine Baird his wife, were tried before the High Court of Justiciary, for house breaking and theft in different houses in George's Square, and found guilty on their own judicial confession, and sentenced to transportation beyond seas for 14 years.

The Marquis of Titchfield has purchased the fine estate of Fullarton in Ayrshire, for the sum of 79,500l.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

On the 3d of September, the Right Hon. Sir James Montgomery, of Stanhope, Bart. M. P. Lord Advocate for Scotland, was elected Deputy Governor of the British Linen Company, in room of the late Sir David Carnegie of Southesk; and David Cathcart, Esq. of Greenfield, Advocate, was elected a Director of said Company, in room of the deceased Hugh Corrie, Esq.

Master and Assistants of the Merchant Company of Edinburgh, elected September 30. 1805.

R. Scott Moncrieff, sen. Esq. *Master.*

Assistants.—Messrs Wm. Ramsay, jun; Donald Smith; Robert Strong, Alex. Hutchison; James Dewar; Alex. Allan; Wm. Lamb; Robert Bow; Wm. Pattison; Archd. Mackinlay; Thomas Macritchie; David Kinnear.

Mr Robert Kerr, *Treasurer.*

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, Walter Farquhar, Esq. youngest son of Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart. to Miss D'Oyley, eldest daughter of Sir John Hadley D'Oyley, Bart.

July. At Vienna, the Earl of Clanwilliam, to Lady Shuldham, relict of the late Admiral Shuldham.

15. At Loftus Hill, near Dublin, by special licence, Sir Edward Baker Littlehales, Bart. to Lady Elizabeth Fitz Gerald, daughter to his Grace the late Duke of Leinster.

20. At London, the Hon. Colonel Acheson, son of Viscount Gosford, to Miss Sparrow, daughter of Gen. Sparrow.

20. At Lord Barrymore's house, Sackville Street, London, the Duc de Castries to Miss Coghlan, sister to the Countess of Barrymore.

20. At the Earl of Carhampton's, Cobham, Surrey, Lord Grantham, to Lady Henrietta Frances Cole, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Enniskillen.

21. At Stanmore Priory, in Essex, the Earl of Aberdeen, to Lady Catherine Hamilton,

Hamilton, eldest daughter to the Marquis of Abercorn.

July 21. At Dublin, Lieut. General Floyd, to Lady Denny, widow of the late Sir Barry Denny, Bart.

21. At Melbourne House, Whitehall, London, by special licence, Earl Cowper, to the Hon. Miss Lambe, second daughter of Viscount Melbourne.

22. At Edinburgh, Colonel Robert Bruce, to Miss Segar.

22. At Danevale Park, Major-Gen. Hay Ferrier, to Mrs Laurie Cutlar of Orroland.

22. At Manse of Kinellar, John Robert Smith, Esq. of Concraig, to Miss Margaret Anne Mitchell, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr Gavin Mitchell, minister of Kinellar.

—. At London, Lieut.-Col. Leighton, of the Shropshire militia, to the Hon. Miss Louisa Anne Sentleger, sister of Viscount Doneraile.

30. At Leith, John Ainslie, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Miss Geddes, daughter of Mr Arch. Geddes, Leith.

—. At Bath, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Killala, to Miss Obins.

—. At London, the Earl of Enniskillen, to Lady Charlotte Paget, daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge.

Aug. 3. At Berwick, James Macleod of Rasay, Esq. to Miss F. A. Maclean, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Maclean.

17. At London, Sir John Buchanan Riddell, Bart. to Lady Frances Marsham, eldest daughter of the Earl of Romney.

17. At Winchester, Francis Freeling, Esq. Secretary of the General Post Office, to Miss Rivers, eldest daughter of the late Sir Peter Rivers Gay, Bart.

—. At Hampstead, Colin Douglas, Esq. to Miss Boydell, daughter of Mr Alderman Boydell.

BIRTHS.

July 7. At Largie, Mrs Macdonald Lockhart, a son.

18. At Tannochside, Mrs Ironside of Tannochside, a son.

19. At Lixmount, near Edinburgh, the Lady of John Jay, Esq. a son.

22. At Mill-Mount, Mrs Colonel Mackenzie, a son.

23. At Wester Livilands, Mrs Rind, a daughter.

28. At Enterkine, Ayrshire, Mrs Cuningham of Enterkine, a son and heir.

28. At Fulham, Lady Mulgrave, a daughter.

28. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Patrick Miller, Esq. younger of Dalswinton, a daughter.

Aug. 3. The Hon. Mrs Erskine of Cardross, a still-born child.

3. Mrs Boswell of Auchinleck, a daughter.

—. Mrs Monteath of Closeburn, a son.

6. Mrs Hamilton of Gilkerscleugh, a son.

—. At London, the Marchioness of Winchester, a daughter.

12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Campbell Hamilton of Muirburn, a son.

12. At Camnethan House, Mrs Lockhart, younger of Castle-hill, a daughter.

19. At Crailing House, Mrs Paton of Crailing, a son.

26. At Camiseskan, Mrs Hamilton Dundas, younger of Duddingston, a son.

29. At Barbeth, Mrs Macadam of Craigengillan, a son.

31. At Vienna, the Empress of Germany, a son.

Sept. 1. At Gilmerton, the Lady of Sir Alex. Kinloch, Bart. a son and heir.

8. At Rossie Castle, Mrs Ross of Rossie, a daughter.

—. At London, Lady Amherst, a son.

17. At Edinburgh, Mrs Deans of Huntington, a daughter.

—. At ditto, the Lady of John Burnet, Esq. Advocate, a son.

17. At ditto, the Lady of Dr Thomas Spens, a daughter.

23. At Kirktonhill, Mrs Taylor of Kirktonhill, a son.

DEATHS.

Feb. 20. In India, Major John Menzies, 80th regt. and aid de camp to Lord Lake, son of the late Alex. Menzies, Esq; principal Clerk of Session.

20. In ditto, Lieut. John Kerr, 8th bat. N. I. second son of James Kerr, Esq. of Blackshiels.

March 1. In ditto, Lieut. Alex. Hamilton, son of the late Dr Alexander Hamilton, physician in Edinburgh. The above three officers died of wounds received at the storm of Bhurtpore.

Aug.

Aug. 25. At Gloucester house, London, about half past eight in the evening, his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh in Great Britain, Earl of Connaught in Ireland, &c. Knight of the Garter, Senior Field Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, and Colonel of the First Regiment of Foot guards, Chancellor of the University of Dublin, Ranger and Keeper of Cranbourn Chase, Ranger of Hampton-court Park, Warden and Keeper of the New Forest, Hampshire. His Royal Highness was born on the 25th of November, 1743, and was created a Duke and Earl by patent on the 17th of November 1764. He was married on the 6th of September, 1766, to Maria Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, and daughter of the Honourable Sir Edward Walpole, Knight of the Bath, by whom he had three children, viz. Sophia Matilda, born May 29. 1773; Carolina Augusta Maria, born June 24. 1774, and died March 14, 1775; and William Frederick, born at Rome, January 15, 1776, a Lieutenant General in the army, and Colonel of the 6th regiment of foot. His Royal Highness was a liberal promoter of charitable and useful institutions. He was a patron of the Freemason's Charity and of the Naval Asylum, and president of the London Hospital. From an examination of the body by the physicians, it has been ascertained, that, in addition to the stone in the bladder, his Highness had been affected by a consumption of the liver, and a general relaxation of the intestines. —He was also subject to an hemorrhoidal complaint, which during the last month had become extremely troublesome. On the morning of Sunday his Royal Highness received the Sacrament, which was administered to him by the Rev. Dr Duval. At two o'clock in the afternoon he was speechless, but recovered his powers of speech so far as to be intelligible to those around him at four. Shortly after he appeared to be very low, and he continued gradually weaker until he expired. His Royal Highness was attended till his last moments by Dr Vaughan, Dr Baillie, and two other physicians of the first eminence, who sent off an express to acquaint his Majesty with the melancholy event. In consequence of the death of his Royal Highness, all the different places of amusement, according to the etiquette on such melancholy occasions, discontinued their entertainments. The Duke through life "bore his faculties so meekly," that his biographer has little to notice but the enumeration of all the domestic virtues which united form an amiable character. He was a most affectionate father and a kind master; nor did he in any one instance of his life omit to shew the sincerest attachment to his brother and sovereign.—Aloof from all the sordid occurrences of life, and unsullied by the intercourse of political faction, he kept the even tenor of his way, benevolent without ostentation, and affable though dignified. The Duke's constitution was naturally very delicate; so that at an early period of life he was obliged to leave his native country, for the milder air of Italy, and resided for several years at Rome, where, as has already been observed, Prince William, now Duke of Gloucester, was born.—Although latterly he was sufficiently recovered to be able to bear the climate of England, yet his health was always in a very precarious state, and he scarcely knew for many years a day's uninterrupted enjoyment of that invaluable blessing.

Sept. 1. At Inverneil, Lady Campbell, relict of Sir James Campbell of Inverneil.

— At Cove Villa, Kinsale, much regretted, Lieutenant-Colonel James Frazer of the late Frazer Fencibles.

2. At Dalwhat, in the 34th year of his age, Mr Thomas Corson, second son of John Corson Esq. of Dalwhat.

3. At Selkirk, the Rev. Thomas Robertson, minister of that parish, in the 69th year of his age, and 34th of his ministry.

4. At Edinburgh, Major George Hay, brother of James Hay Esq. of Hopes.

4. At ditto, Alexander Mackenzie, Esq. writer to the Signet.

4. At Burford-bridge, Surry, Miss Margaret Fairfax, daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir William George Fairfax.

5. On board the Lady Jane Dundas, just arrived from India, George Arbuthnot, Esq. late judge at Benares.

9. At the Manse of Buchanan, the Rev. David M'Gibbon, minister of that parish, in the 82d year of his age and 49th of his ministry.

10. At Edinburgh, Capt. Robert Maitland,

Maitland, of the Stirlingshire militia, son of the late Pelham Maitland, Esq.

Sept. 10. At ——, the Hon. Henry Turnour, Lieut. in the Royal navy, and fifth son of the Earl of Winterton.

11. At Oulton, the day on which she completed her 100th year, Mrs Garrand, relict of the late Mr Garrand, formerly a respectable and opulent Lisbon merchant, but the greatest part of whose property was swallowed up by the dreadful earthquake in 1755. On that fatal occasion, Mrs Garrand was alarmed by a violent shaking of the room. She instantly fled out of the house, and escaped, but had the afflicting misfortune to see a son and daughter overwhelmed in that tremendous convulsion.

12. At London, aged 75, Wm. Stiles, Esq. Commissioner of the Customs.

12. At Minehead House, in the 73d year of her age, Dorothy Countess of Lisburne, relict of Wilmot Earl of Lisburne.

13. At Ayr, Mrs Limond, wife of Mr J. R. Hume, surgeon of the 79th reg.

14. At the manse of Craigie, the Rev. Dr Andrew Shaw minister of that parish.

14. At ——, after a short illness, Sir James Tylney Long, Bart. in the 11th year of his age. An estate of 25,000l. per annum, and 300,000l. in the funds, goes to distant relations of the Long family.

15. At Dublin, Mr Richard Burnet, bookseller.

15. At Edinburgh, after a short illness, aged 63, the Rev. Alex. Allan, of the Scots Episcopal church.

17. At London, the Hon. Colonel William Eardley, second son of the Right Hon. Lord Eardley.

Price of Stocks.

1805.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
Sept. 23	179 ¼	3 ¼ ½ pr.	58 ½ ⅝
7	——	2 ¾ —	58
13	——	2 ¾ 3 —	57 ⅞ 58
27	197	3 ¼ —	58 ¼

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1805.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Sept. 6.	60	80	35	40	23	30	48	53
13.	60	80	40	45	26	34	52	57
20.	78	82	40	45	25	34	52	58
27.	80	90	38	34	26	34	54	60

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1805.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peale.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sept. 6.	48 0	32 0	22 0	20 6
13.	48 0	32 0	20 0	21 0
20.	44 0	33 0	20 0	21 0
27.	43 6	35 0	23 0	21 0

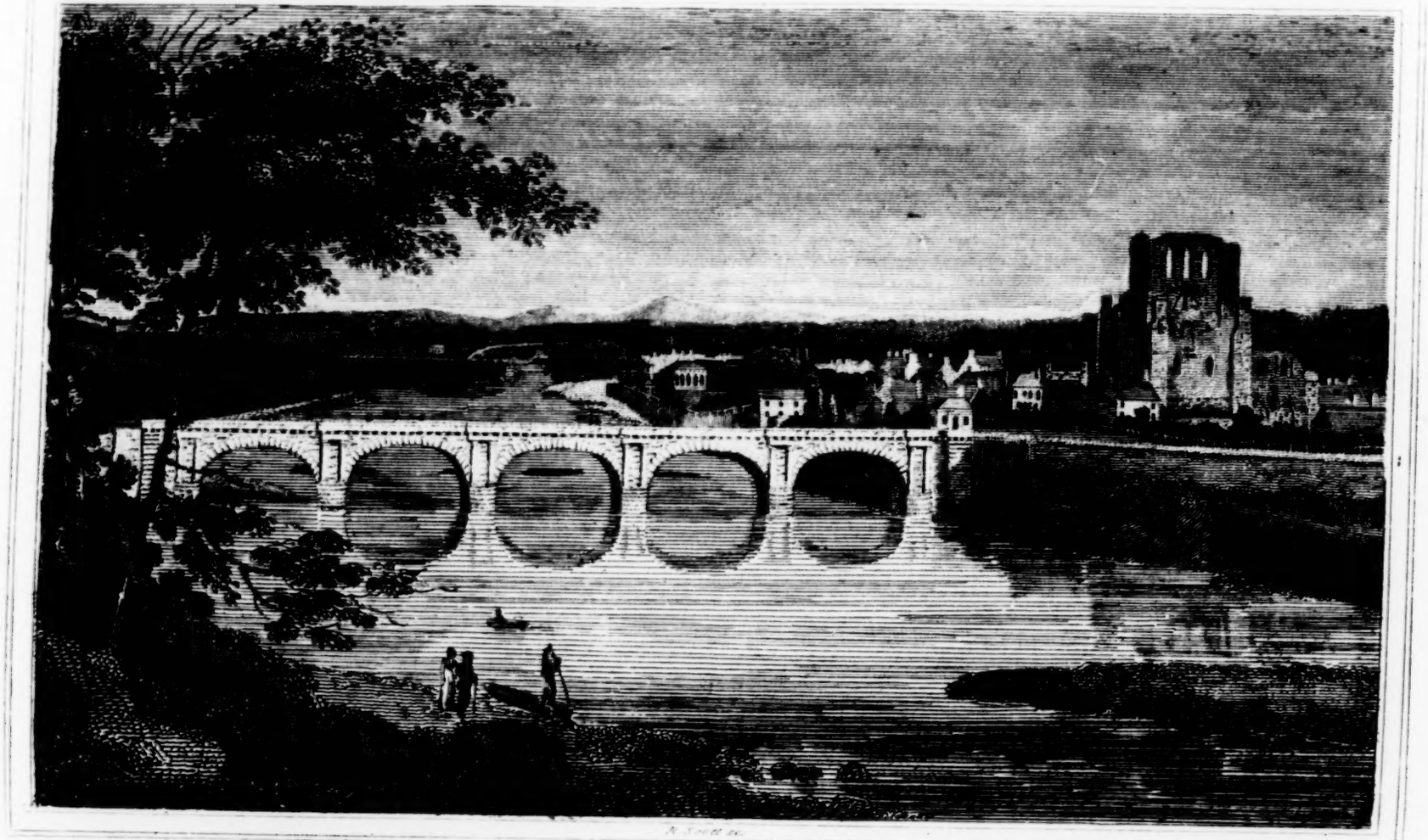
Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1805.	Oatmeal.			Pease & Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.		Bolls	Price.
		d.	d.		d. s.
Sept. 3.	280	18	17 ½	60	15 1
10.	300	18	17 ½	50	15 1
17.	356	18	17 ½	60	15 1
24.	320	18	17 ½	60	15 1

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The very curious and amusing communication of "*A Lover of Anecdotes*" will appear in our next. We shall always receive with thankfulness the favours of this correspondent.

Mr Dyer's elegant poem will appear in our next.



NEW BRIDGE & TOWN OF KELSO.